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CEMA PRIME MINISTERS BEGIN MEETING IN BUDAPEST

LD081028 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 0900 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar opened the CEMA meeting at prime ministerial level in Budapest today. Present are Tikhonov, USSR; Filipov, Bulgaria; Strougal, Czechoslovakia; Jaruzelski, Poland; Batmonh, Mongolia; Dascalescu, Romania; Willi Stoph, GDR; the deputy premiers of Cuba and Vietnam; and high-ranking observers of seven socialist or socialist-oriented countries.

Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian deputy premier and current chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee, reported on events which have occurred since the previous session and on last year's CEMA activity. Soviet Deputy Premier Antonov outlined the implementation of the agreement on the manufacture of nuclear powerplant equipment. Soviet Deputy Premier Baybakov reported on the coordination of the current and next 5-year plans. Soviet Deputy Premier Marchuk outlined the program for cooperation in the development of microprocessor technology in the eighties.

Delegation Arrivals Reported

LD071126 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 7 Jun (MTI) -- Foreign delegations to attend the 36th session of the CMEA arrive in Budapest one after the other. The plane of the delegations from Bulgaria, Angola, Ethiopia and the Yemen People's Democratic Republic landed in Ferihegy Airport earlier this morning.

The delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic is led by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. That of the People's Republic of Angola is headed by Lopo Fortunato Ferreira do Nascimento, minister of planning and of foreign trade. Taye Gulilat, deputy secretary-general of the Supreme Council of the Central Planning and Development Revolutionary Movement [as received], heads the delegation from the socialist Ethiopia. The delegation of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic is led by Mahmud Sa'id al-Mahdi, minister of finance. The Mozambican delegation is headed by Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of economics of the Frelimo party Central Committee and secretary of the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly.

The guests were met by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Hungary's permanent representative in the CMEA, Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, Janos Nagy, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and senior officials of various ministries interested in cooperation. Present also was Nikolai Fadeyev, secretary of the CMEA. Heads of the diplomatic missions in Budapest of the countries concerned were also present.

A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to attend the 36th CMEA session arrived in Budapest morning. It is led by Vice Premier To Huu. Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the delegation at Ferihegy Airport. Present also were Nikolay Fadeyev, secretary of the CMEA, and several senior officials of the Vietnamese Embassy in Budapest.

Soviet Delegation

LD071812 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 7 Jun (MTI) -- A Soviet delegation attending the 36th session of the CMEA arrived in Budapest late afternoon Monday. The delegation of the Soviet Union is headed by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

The guests were warmly greeted at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister and Hungary's permament CMEA representatives, Lajos Faluvegi, deputy prime minister, Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, and Janos Nagy, undersecretary of state for the Foreign Ministry. Also present was Nikolay Faddeyev, secretary of the CMEA and several leaders of the Budapest Embassy of the Soviet Union were also there.

CSSR, MPR, Romanian Delegates

LD071818 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 7 Jun (MTI) -- Delegations from Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and Romania arrived in Budapest on Monday to attend the 36th session of the CMEA.

The delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is headed by Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, and the Mongolian People's Republic by Prime Minister Jambyn Batmonh. The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania is led by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

The prime ministerswere met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Hungary's permanent CMEA representative, Lajos Faluvegi, deputy prime minister, Zoltan Juhar, minister of home trade, Markoja, minister of justice, Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, Arpad Pullai, minister of communications and posts, and Janos Nagy, undersecretary of state for the Foreign Ministry. Also present was Nikolay Faddeyev, secretary of the CMEA, and leaders of diplomatic representations in Budapest of the countries invited.

Stoph Arrives

LD072226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1909 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 7 Jun (ADN) -- A GDR Government delegation head by Willi Stoph, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Budapest today for the 36th CEMA session. The delegation was cordially welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Lazar, Politburo member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, CEMA council secretary Nikolay Faddeyev, and others.

The session, which is being held at prime minister level, begins tomorrow. Delegations of the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia and representatives of other states and international economic organizations are taking part. The 3 days of consultations will focus on tasks for deepening the socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries in the 1980's.

NINTH TRADE UNION CONGRESS MEETS IN TIRANA

AU061148 Tirana ATA in English 1130 GMT 6 Jun 82

["The 9th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania Began Its Proceedings -- Comrade Enver Hoxha and Other Party and State Leaders Attend -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana 6 Jun (ATA) -- The 9th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania began its proceedings in Tirana today.

Standing the delegates and the guests burst into long applause and acclamations when the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania Enver Hoxha, the President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Haxhi Lleshi, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Adil Carcani and other party and state leaders entered the hall.

Many trade union delegations from different countries of the world attend the congress as well.

The congress was declared open by Hysen Veizi, hero of socialist labour, worker at the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine.

After the election of the organs of work of the congress and the approval of the agenda, the floor was taken by Rita Marko, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the PLA and president of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, who submitted the report "On the Activity of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania and the Tasks of the Trade Unions for the Implementation of the Decisions of the 8th Congress of the Party."

The congress was greeted on behalf of the Central Committee of the PLA by Lenka Cuko, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the PLA.

The congress continues its proceedings.

Rita Marko Speech

AU061230 Tirana ATA in English 1135 GMT 6 Jun 82

["Summary of the Report on the Activity of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania Submitted to the 9th Congress of the TUA by Rita Marko, President of the Central Council of the TUA" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana 6 Jun (ATA) -- Follows the summary of the report "On the Activity of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania and the Tasks of the Trade Unions for the Implementation of the Decisions of the 8th Congress of the Party," submitted to the 9th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania by Rita Marko, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania.

The Ideas of the 8th Congress of the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania] have become an Inseparable Part of the Whole Activity of the Working Class and Working Masses in Albania -

The historic decisions of the 8th Congress of the PLA have created an atmosphere of fiery militancy all over the country. The ideas of the congress have become an inseparable part of the whole activity of the working class and working masses which are working and struggling with their inexhaustible energy and militant spirit to put them into life.

Its decisions mark a new moment in the all-round development of our country on the road to socialism. It has gone down in the history of our party and people as the congress of the construction of socialism at high rates, relying totally on our own forces, of the raising of the scientific level of production and management, of the all-round intensification and increase of the efficiency of the economy, of the further improvement of the well-being of the working masses and the ceaseless strengthening of the leading role of the party in the whole life of the country.

The report of the Central Committee of the PLA submitted to the congress by Comrade Enver Hoxha, is a historic document of great theoretical and practical importance, a scientific synthesis and summing-up of the glorious 40-year-old road of the party in the struggle for the triumph of the revolution and the construction of socialism.

After pointing out the successes the Albanian working class achieved during the 6th Five-Year Plan, Rita Marko stressed that the road traversed by the trade unions under the leadership of the party from the 8th congress to this day is rich in achievements, in the struggle for the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland they have always made a valuable contribution to the education of the working class, to its mobilization to carry out the plan and increase its participation in the governing of the country, so that it stands unwaveringly equal to its historic mission. The whole course of the trade unions of Albania and their revolutionary activity, Rita Marko underlined, prove in practice that the leadership of the party and the consistent implementation of its correct Marxist-Leninist line are the source of their strength and the basis of their successes.

- The Hitherto Achievements and the Brilliant Prospects Are a Clear Expression of the Vitality and Superiority of Our Socialist Order -

The directives adopted by the 8th congress of the party for the development of our socialist economy and culture, the report stresses further on, are majestic. The 7th Five-Year Plan is the direct continuation of the achievements up to day and marks a new and higher stage in the irresistible economic and social development of the country on the road to socialism.

The forecast proportions for the social product, the national income, investments and construction, exports and financial sources are equal to those of 3 to 4 five-year plans of the period 1950-1970 taken together.

This sound situation and these brilliant perspectives are a clear expression of the vitality and superiority of our socialist order over the rotten capitalist-revisionist order which is in the grip of a deep-going political, economic and social crisis, the consequences of which lie heavy on the backs of the proletariat and the broad working masses, stagnation and fall of production, unemployment and inflation, price rises and increasing taxation, insecurity and misery, declining living standards and decaying moral values -- this is the picture of the bourgeois-revisionist world.

- New Reduction of Prices in Albania Is Another Major Success of the Correct Marxist-Leninist Policy and Line of the PLA, an Expression of the Strengthening of our Economy -

The decision of the Council of Ministers on the new reduction of retail sale prices of several mass consumer goods and the reduction of payments of several public services, which was issued on the eve of our congress, filled with joy the Albanian working class and the entire people. This is another major success of the correct Marxist-Leninist policy and line of our party, an expression of the strengthening of our economy and fruit of the tireless work of our working class, cooperativist peasantry and people's intelligentsia for the increase of production, the raising of the productivity of labour, the lowering of the cost and the improvement of quality.

In Socialist Albania everything is done for the good of the working people. It is up to them to guarantee their material wellbeing and raise it to a higher level through more work and efforts. To this decision of the Council of Ministers our working class and the other working masses will reply with an ever greater drive and mobilisation at work, with higher results in all fields of the socialist construction of the country.

Then Rita Marko dwelt on the achievements of the Albanian working class during the first two years of the 7th Five-Year Plan. He said that in 1981 the industrial and agricultural productions were fulfilled and overfulfilled as against 1980. Targets were overfulfilled in transport, productivity of labour in industry and construction and in the lowering of costs, etc.

There is a perceptible increase, especially during the first five months of this year, which is expressed in a better fulfillment of the planned tasks in all the branches and sectors of the economy. Many enterprises have overfulfilled almost all the planned indexes. The population has been better supplied with the necessary industrial and agricultural goods. The report points out the targets in which the trade union organisations must concentrate their attention for the realisation of the planned tasks.

Rita Marko dwelt on the tasks of the trade unions for the ideo-political education of the working people.

Under the leadership of the party, he said, a working class imbued with the communist ideology and virtues has been formed in our country. The trade unions consider the all-round education of the working people as their fundamental duty and connect it closely with life, with the work and struggle for the construction of socialism in all the stages of its development.

Rita Marko underlined that the working class is convinced from its own experience that only socialism guarantees it freedom, independence and well-being. The trade unions have always worked to form and temper their members as unyielding fighters for the great cause of the revolution and socialism. The major works of Comrade Enver Hoxha: "Imperialism and Revolution," "Reflections on China," "Yugoslav 'Self-Administration' a Capitalist Theory and Practice," "Eurocommunism is Anti-communism," "With Stalin," "the Khrushchevites," "When the Party was Born," "The Anglo-American Threat to Albania," etc. Serve the revolutionary class education of our working people. They give fresh vigour to all our educational work and greatly enrich its content.

The education of the working people in the spirit of socialist patriotism, of love for the homeland and the party, is one of the main tasks of the trade unions. It has particular importance for the preparation of the masses for the defence of the country. The tense and complicated situations in the world make this education even more imperative now. With the party at the head, young and old in our country stand always undaunted and ready to cope with any situation, no matter how difficult.

By implementing the party's directive, "the defence of the homeland is a duty above all duties," the trade unions have worked to ensure that the working people conscientiously accomplish their tasks, both in the field of production and in that of political and military preparation, so as to be good workers and exemplary soldiers.

- In Albania, the Active Participation of the Working Class and the Other Working Masses in Governing the Country Has Consistently Been Implemented -

The active participation of the working class and the other working masses in governing the country, as the party teaches us, Rita Marko said, is an absolutely necessary and decisive condition to safeguard and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, to carry the construction of socialism forward. We have consistently implemented this principle. The working class has become the master of the country. The workers enjoy all the democratic rights and freedom. Work and education are guaranteed to them. The workers are elected up to the highest forums of the party and the state. They have their powerful say on important political, economic and social matters.

All this is an expression of our socialist democracy, which is true democracy for the working masses.

- The Trade Unions of Albania Have Been Guided by the Directives of the Party and the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha in All Their Life and Activities -

Rita Marko continued: As the class in power, the working class exercises its control everywhere and over everything for the implementation and the defence of the line of the party, for the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the successful accomplishment of tasks in all the fields of socialist construction. It is up to the trade unions to ensure that this control is carried out continuously and in the most effective manner possible.

From their 8th congress to day the trade unions of Albania have developed and grown stronger, Rita Marko continued. Six hundred and ten thousand members militate in their ranks.

The trade unions have been guided by the directives of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha in all their life and activities.

In the future, too, ensuring the leadership of the party remains the only source of inspiration and correct orientation for the trade unions.

- The Trade Unions in the Capitalist and Revisionist Countries Have Placed Themselves in the Service of the Bourgeoisie -

We have always rejected in principle and in practice the false anti-Marxist "theories" of the bourgeois and revisionist ideologists about the pretended independence of the trade unions from political parties. Lenin in his time emphasized that such theorizations are either a hypocritical counter-revolutionary disguise or a manifestation of complete unawareness. There is and can be no apoliticism in the trade union movement. The living reality shows every day that the trade unions, both in the capitalist and the revisionist countries, have placed themselves in the service of the bourgeoisie and carry out the policy of its parties to split the proletariat and to undermine its struggle. Not only do we not deny, but on the contrary, we stress the socio-political character of our trade unions and the need for them to be led by the party.

- The Trade Unions in Albania Have the Working Man at the Centers of Their Attention -

The trade unions, Rita Marko said, have the working man at the centre of their attention. Under the leadership of the party, the achievements in meeting the material and cultural needs of the working people are great. The wellbeing of the masses is steadily raised. Employment is ensured to all. Education and health service are free. There is no kind of taxation. Social insurance is developed and covers the countryside, too. Pregnancy and child-birth leave has been extended to about 6 months. Thousands upon thousands of house units, the rents for which amount to the average pay of 1-2 days work, have been built for the working people. Our working people spend their holidays happily in rest homes and tourist centres.

Working for the implementation of the policy of the party in the social field, too, the trade unions have seen to it that all the possibilities our socialist order creates for raising the well-being of the masses are utilized.

- The Activity of the Trade Unions of Albania Is Permeated by the Spirit of Proletarian Internationalism -

Rita Marko said further on: The working class and the trade unions of Albania powerfully support the principled foreign policy of the PLA and the Albanian state. The lofty revolutionary and internationalist spirit which characterize this policy, and the consistency of principle in its implementation, serve both the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland and the cause of the revolution, the liberation of the peoples and peace in the world.

The development of events in the international arena confirms the correctness of the profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present-day situation made by the 8th congress of the party. The grave economic, political and social crisis which has swept the capitalist-revisionist world is making the situation worse with each passing day and increasing the threat of war.

The working class and masses are saddled with all the consequences of the crisis; inflation, increasing taxation, steep price-rises, falling real wages, sinking standards of living, which are accompanied with new measures and laws by the bourgeoisie to annul the rights the working class has won after many years of struggle and to oppose the revolt of the masses. The bourgeoisie curtails the democratic rights and trade-union freedoms, limits the right of strike, freezes wages, seeks new forms and means to step up the exploitation of the workers, going even to such lengths as the fascistization of the life of the country. Unemployment, which has become a chronic ulcer, has assumed particularly large proportions.

Today there are more than ten million unemployed in the United States, and eleven million in the Common Market countries, figures unsurpassed up to now. The same is happening in the Soviet Union, China, Yugoslavia and the other capitalist and revisionist countries. The consequences of the crisis fall especially on the working people of the undeveloped countries, where the interference of the foreign bourgeoisie and the multinational companies make capitalist exploitation ever more savage.

But the working class has not reconciled and will not reconcile itself to this situation of oppression and exploitation. Life shows the steady enhancement of its political and class consciousness. Strikes, actions, demonstrations and other forms of protest are a living reality of our time in all the bourgeois-revisionist world.

- The Numerous Reformist Trade Union Centres in the Capitalist Countries Are Manipulated by the Bourgeoisie -

As the crisis in the capitalist countries grows deeper, Rita Marko continued, the diversionist role of the worker aristocracy and trade-union bureaucracy which, as the social base of reformism and revisionism, have been transformed into administrators in the service of the bourgeoisie, is laid bare and exposed still more thoroughly. This bureaucratic stratum is one of the main stumbling blocks in the development of the class struggle, therefore its exposure and isolation frees the workers from many reformist illusions and helps raise their class consciousness and revolutionary activity.

The restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and the other revisionist countries has transformed their trade-unions into bureaucratic organisms and tools in the hands of the capitalist-revisionist state. The last congress of the Soviet revisionist trade-unions revealed their complete degeneration and, willy-nilly had to admit the wide gap separating the revisionist trade-unions from the working class.

- Rita Marko on the Events in Poland -

The events in Poland are undeniable proof of the rottenness of the revisionist system. The revisionist course steered by the 20th congress of the Soviet revisionist party, the savage oppression and exploitation of the working class, the neo-colonialist Soviet plunder and dictate, the opening of doors to Western capital -- all this led to the outbreak of class conflict between the working people and the revisionist regime in power. Convinced that it was reduced to an oppressed and exploited class, the Polish working class has risen in revolt. But it lacks a leading political force and its revolt is exploited by the Catholic Church and reaction. The offspring of their activity is the so-called independent "Solidarity" trade union, which is for capitalist relations, the further political and economic penetration of Western imperialism and the replacing of the rule of Moscow with the yoke of Western imperialism. This is the real reason why the statesmen of the imperialist countries, the Vatican, the bosses of the American reactionary trade-unions AFL-CIO, etc. support it by all means. In this clash of interests of the superpowers and world reaction, it is the interests of the working class and other working people that are trampled down and negated.

- The Unity of the Proletariat Is Achieved on the Basis of Its Scientific Ideology -

The ever greater enhancement of the political class consciousness of the proletariat, the report says further on, raises the need for its organization and unity. But unity cannot be achieved either through "unitarianism," which the revisionist trade union chiefs, especially the Soviet ones and the World Trade Union Federation which is manipulated by them, demagogically advertise, or through theorization of the revisionist reformists about trade union pluralism, which they present as the acme of democracy in their propaganda.

Real unity can be achieved on the basis of the scientific ideology of the proletariat, in the course of the class struggle for the fulfillment of its economic and political demands.

Achievement of the sound class unity of the proletariat is impeded by the influence and control the revisionists and reformists exercise over a large section of the trade union movement. That is why the new revolutionary trade union forces work actively, in the context of the efforts for the unity of the working class, within the existing trade unions in which large masses of the proletariat are organized, with the aim of raising the workers to revolutionary actions to defend their vital interests, to shake themselves free from the influence and domination of the reformist and revisionist chiefs who are agents of the bourgeoisie, and to transform the trade-union organization into instruments of their class struggle against the exploiting order. Where the conditions and possibilities exists, new revolutionary trade-unions are set up.

The revolutionary unity, resistance and vigilance of the working class and the people grow and weigh strong in struggle against the aggressive, hegemony-seeking and expansionist policy of oppression and exploitation pursued by American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and the other imperialist powers. The international trade union centres such as the World Trade Union Federation, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the European Confederation of Trade Unions, etc, which as tools of imperialism and social-imperialism, try to break the revolutionary spirit of the working class, to spread pacifist illusions and the spirit of class collaboration, serve this policy. Against this war-mongering policy, against the demagogy of the modern revisionists, mounts the powerful anti-imperialist and revolutionary struggle of the working class and the peoples, which is in a position to stay the bloody hand of the imperialist superpowers.

- The Albanian Working Class Expresses Its Complete Solidarity With the Revolutionary and Liberation Struggle of the Proletariat and the Peoples Everywhere in the World -

The working class, the working masses and the trade unions of our country, educated by the party in the spirit and principles of proletarian internationalism, attentively follow the developments in the world and express their complete solidarity with the revolutionary and liberation struggle of the proletariat and the peoples against oppression and exploitation, against imperialism and social-imperialism for the defence of their rights to freedoms, for independence, democracy and social progress.

The working people of our country have hailed wholeheartedly the victory of the Iranian people, who with their armed uprising toppled the barbarous regime of the shah and drove American imperialism out of their country, the victory of the people of Zimbabwe and the overthrow of the pro-American dictatorship in Nicaragua. They resolutely support the just struggle of the Arab peoples and of the Palestinian people for the liberation of their territories occupied by the Israeli aggressors and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the war of the Afghan people against the Soviet occupiers, the struggle of the Azarian and Namibian people against the racist yoke, the outbreak of the revolutionary struggle in El Salvador and the struggles of all the people of Africa, Latin America and Asia against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism, for national and social liberation and all-round emancipation.

The trade unions of Albania have further extended and strengthened their relations of collaboration with the progressive and revolutionary trade union organizations and forces in many countries of the world, with which they maintain friendly relations. Their high esteem and active support and backing have been and are an inspiring encouragement for our working class and people in the construction and defence of socialism.

- The Working Class and the Trade Unions of Albania Support the Principled Stand of Our Party for the Resolute Defence of the Rights Due to Our Brothers who Live on Their Own Lands in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro -

The working class and the trade unions of Albania support the principled stand of our party for the resolute defence of the rights due to our brothers who live on their own lands in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro. The world public opinion has been informed now of the problem of Kosovo and the just demands of the Albanian population in Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav leadership, especially that of Serbia, continues its brutal attack on the national education and culture of the Albanian population, offending and trampling on its best traditions and customs. The Albanian working people are a subject of discrimination, they are dismissed from jobs and are forced to emigrate.

The blame for this situation falls on the Yugoslav leadership, which still has not found the necessary cool-headedness and wisdom to see the situations with a realistic eye and to seek such correct solutions as would comply with the interests of the people of Kosovo and Yugoslavia.

The fact is that the Yugoslav leadership has not stopped to consider thoroughly, with cool-headedness and political maturity the stand of the Party of Labour of Albania towards Yugoslavia in general and the events in Kosovo in particular, which Comrade Enver Hoxha expressed clearly in the report to the 8th Congress of the PLA.

Socialist Albania, from its creation until today, has been and is for peace and security in the Balkans, for real freedom and independence of all its neighbours, including Yugoslavia, too.

The road we have traversed under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, Rita Masko said in conclusion, is marked by many and brilliant achievements. Our victories show that there is no task which cannot be carried out, no difficulty which cannot be overcome, no bastion which cannot be conquered by the new man in Socialist Albania.

## Lenka Cuko Speech

AU061345 Tirana ATA in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 82

["Lenka Cuko Greets the 9th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania on Behalf of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 6 Jun (ATA) -- Lenka Cuko, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the PLA, greeted the 9th [Congress] of the Trade Unions of Albania on behalf of the C.C. of the Party of Labour of Albania. She said among others:

The entire Albanian people today live with your congress and attentively follow its work, because this is the congress of the heroic working class which stands on the forefront of the work and struggle for the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland. On this occasion, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, personally, allow me to bring to you first revolutionary greetings and to wish good work and complete success to your congress.

The 9th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania meets only a short time after the 8th congress of the party, which both in regard to the time it was held and the majestic program it adopted, marks an event of great importance for the whole life of the country.

The party has always highly evaluated the work of the trade unions, and has devoted special care to their development and strengthening as broad organizations of the working class and other working people of our country. In its relations with the trade unions the party has been guided by the teachings of great Lenin that, in the conditions of the socialist society and the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is the Communist Party which leads and directs as the conscious and organized vanguard of the working class, whereas the trade unions are its levers, which work and fight for the application of the line and directions of the party.

Socialism cannot be built with the forces of the party only, Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us. It is built by the masses, whereas the party leads them and makes them conscious. Hence the irreplaceable role of the trade unions and the other social organizations which link the party with the broad working masses, educate them in its spirit and line, and mobilize them to implement the directives and orientations of the party. Their role and responsibility grow and extend in proportion with the growth and extention the activity of the party, with the growth and extention of its programs.

From their founding, the trade unions of Albania have continuously been orientated by, sought inspiration and found their strength in the leadership of the party, in its correct Marxist-Leninist line, in the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. On this reliable road they have grown and tempered themselves continually, becoming militant and fighting organizations of the working class, capable of carrying out ever greater undertakings.

In our socialist society, the working class and the working masses, freed from capitalist oppression and exploitation, are the masters of the country. They take part actively in the discussion and solution of the problems of socioeconomic development, the drafting and application of the laws and the state plans, the organization and management of production, the development of education and culture, the strengthening of the defence, the supervision and control of the activity of the administration and management, and in the governing of the entire life of the country. This is a living and concrete expression of our socialist democracy, as genuine democracy for the broad working masses, a confirmation of the fact that the construction of socialism in Albania is the creative deed of the working class and all the working people.

In a true socialist society the interests of the working class are indivisible from those of the state, because this state expresses and protects the interests of the working people, because its entire policy and activity are interceded for the welfare of the people. If the state loses its proletarian features and is transformed into a dictatorship of the new bourgeoisie, as has occurred in the revisionist countries, fierce class conflicts are bound to emerge between the working people and the state which oppresses and exploits them. In these conditions, the working class finds other ways and means, goes on strikes and stages demonstrations, in order to defend its own interests. This, as Comrade Enver Hozha has pointed out, shows clearly that the state power there is no longer in the hands of the workers, that the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism have degenerated. The trade unions of these countries have ceased to represent the interests of the workers and have become appendages of the bureaucratic apparatus of the bourgeoisie in order to beguile the working class and keep it in a state of submission.

When Lenin argued for the role and place of the trade unions in the conditions of socialism, he made it clear from the beginning that they are the school of communism, militant political organizations, which, under the leadership of the party. Work and fight for the communist education of the working people. In our country has grown a new working class, educated with lofty revolutionary qualities and virtues, which has responded to the tasks of the party in a fiery patriotic spirit. The trade unions also have made their great and valuable contribution in these achievements.

One of the main fields of the activity of the trade unions, Lenka Cuko continues, has been and remains that of production, the mobilization of the working class and all the other working people for the fulfillment of the economic state plan. We have entered now into the second year of the 7th Five-Year Plan, during which industry will develop on a broad front and in all its branches, socialist agriculture will reach a new level of development, socialist relations will be further improved, education, culture and sciences will advance further forward, the moral figure of the new man of our society will be raised higher.

In the conditions when in the bourgeois the revisionist countries, unemployment increases from one year to the other, inflation rises continuously, the cost of living increases not every year but every month and every day, as a consequence of the deep economic crisis into which they have been steered for many years now, the reality of socialist Albania which knows none of these phenomena, the perspectives the 8th congress of the party and the 7th Five-Year Plan have opened, speak of the correctness of the line our party has always followed, the stability of our economy, the strength and vitality of the socialist

order. Another evidence to this is also the decision of the Council of Ministers on the reduction of prices of several mass consumer goods and the reduction of payments of several public services. This new success is the fruit of the selfless work of the working class and the other working masses, is an expression of the care of the party and the socialist state for the raising of the wellbeing of the people.

This new plan is the first five-year plan which will be carried out relying entirely on our own forces and possibilities. It will be a great test for the party, the people and the working class. There is no doubt that this new test, like all the previous tests we have stood, will be overcome with success. This confidence we have built from the fact that the tasks of this plan are scientifically based and completely attainable, we built this confidence in the patriotism of our people, in their steel unity, their readiness and determination to cope with any difficulty in order to carry out any task.

Our people, led by the party, Lenka Cuko said further on, are secure about the present and see their future with confidence and optimism. At the same time they do not forget that in Albania socialism is built in the conditions of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade and tense international situations, which continue to grow more complicated. The events that develop in the world and around us demonstrate that the imperialist superpowers and their allies, caught in the grip of the economic crisis and locked in fierce rivalry to expand their spheres of influence and to establish their domination in the world, have increased their pressure on the peoples, have stepped up inferference in their internal affairs and have embarked on open military advantures. The hot-beds of local wars, the imperialists have kindled, have expanded, just as the imperialists' preparations for new aggressions and global war have increased.

In order to plunder the great wealth of the Middle East and to enslave its peoples, the United States of America as well as the Soviet Union have stepped up their interference, thus making the situation in this zone still more dangerous. The situation is by no means less grave in Central America due to the brutal interferences of American imperialism, and in South America as a result of the British imperialist aggression against Argenia.

A turbulent and ominious situation continues around Afghanistan, where the Soviet social-imperialists have massed an entire army. The navies of the superpowers have infested the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the other seas with warships, thus creating new threats to the countries which have access to these waters. The armaments race and the trade of arms, as precursors of conflicts and aggressions instigated by imperialism, have assumed colossal proportions.

In these circumstances, our valiant and patriotic people maintain and sharpen their vigilance further, unite themselves ever more closely around the party, fight still more persistently for the strengthening of the economy and the all-round development of the country. The plans of the external and internal enemies against socialist Albania have suffered and will always suffer ignominous defeat confronted with the monolithic unity of our people, their determination to defend at the cost of any sacrifice the freedom and independence which they have won with blood, and the victories of our popular revolution. The strength and invincible character of our socialist homeland are founded on reliable factors: on the correct leadership of the party and its Marxist-Leninist line, on the lofty patriotism and revolutionary spirit, on the combat readiness of our entire people, on the strength and stability of our economy.

Then Lenka Cuko said: Our party and socialist state have always followed a principled and consistent foreign policy which serves the defence of the lofty interests of our homeland, the cause of the revolution and the liberation of the peoples, the preservation of peace and build-up of security in the world.

Socialist Albania has always stoutly and irreconcilably opposed the superpowers and the other reactionary forces on every occasion and under any circumstances. It has fought resolutely and with all its forces against their hegemony-seeking and expansionist policy, their aggressive actions against the peoples.

Proceeding from the known principles of equality, non-interference in internal affairs, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and mutual benefit, our country has striven to maintain normal relations with all those states which abide by these principles. We have been and are for normal relations of good neighbourliness with the countries of the Balkans and the neighbouring zone, for bilateral fruitful collaboration in fields of reciprocal interest, we have wanted and want to live in friendship with their peoples.

We have always pursued a similar policy towards neighbouring Yugoslavia. But we cannot remain silent when we see that a savage policy of national oppression is pursued against our Albanian brothers in Yugoslavia. Theirs is a shortsighted policy and the sooner it is discontinued the better it will be for the peoples of Yugoslavia themselves. The demands of the population of Kosovo to eliminate inequality and economic backwardness, to develop their national education and culture, to preserve their traditions and customs, to achieve the status of the republic within the framework of the Yugoslav Federation, are just and reasonable.

The foreign policy of our party and state has made our country win the great sympathy of the peoples of the world and a well-deserved prestige in the international arena, as well as numerous friends and well-wishers in all the countries. This is the reason why our people give this policy their powerful backing and all-out support, Lenka Cuko said in conclusion.

7 June Proceedings

AU071103 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0800 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] The second session of the trade union congress which opened at 0800 today passed on to the second point on the agenda. [name indistinct] introduced Hasan Alimerko, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the Albanian trade unions, who delivered the report on behalf of this commission.

Discussions then began on the report delivered by Comrade Rita Marko on the activity of the Albanian Trade Union Central Council and the tasks of the trade unions to implement the Eighth AWP Congress decisions, and also on the report on the Central Auditing Commission of the trade unions.

[Name indistinct], a worker of the Koman hydropower plant, made his contribution to the discussion. Others who contributed to the discussion were (Mariana Premti), technologist in the Enver Hoxha tractor combine, (Mark Gjon Gesaj), specialist in the ferro-chrome plant in Burrel; Llambi Gegprifiti, minister of industry and mines; [name indistinct], worker in the Drin agricultural enterprise; (Fatmira Saka), a teacher in Skrapar, and [name indistinct], a miner in the Memliaj coal mine. The congress proceedings continues.

Labor Award Ceremony

AU051500 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 5 Jun 82

["The High Title 'Hero of Socialist Labour' Awarded to O tstanding Collectives and Vanguard Working People" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 5 June (ATA) -- On the eve of the 9th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly awarded the title "Hero of Socialist Labour" to 22 collectives and 25 working people of differenct sectors.

The ceremony of the handing over of these high decorations took place at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly yesterday afternoon. Present were the President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Haxhi Lleshi, the Comrades Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Pali Miska, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Government, leading cadres of central mass organisations, vanguard working people, managers of economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, etc. Haxhi Lleshi greeted those present in the name of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. The holders of the decoration who took the floor wholeheartedly thanked the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha for the great honor and estimation made to them and, in the name of their working collectives, they promised that they will always hold aloft the title of the Hero of Socialist Labor, being in the van of the work for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 8th congress of the party, the realisation of the planned tasks of the current year and of the whole 7th Five-Year Plan in order to make our homeland more beautiful, more prosperous and stronger.

## Foreign Delegations

AU041416 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Tirana, 4 Jun (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Central Council of the the TUA [Trade Unions of Albania], there arrived in our country to attend the 9th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania the delegation of the revolutionary trade union opposition of Germany, headed by the chairman of this opposition Tomas Schefer; the delegation of the Peasant Confederation of Peru, headed by the secretary of this confederation Melquiades Ampureo Matos; the delegation of the Asambleista Worker Association of Spain, headed by the member of the National Secretariat of this association Pako Bodi; the delegation of the Organisation of the African Trade Union Unity, headed by Thomas Bediaco; the delegation of the Federation of the Trade Unions of Palestine, headed by Musa Nimer Abdul Rahman at-Aluli; the delegation of the Trade Union Federation of Vietnam, headed by the member of the Presidium of this federation Chang Kuang Nghia; the delegation of the General Union of the Algerian Working People, headed by the national secretary Ghribli Abdelkader; the delegation of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, headed by vice-secretary general Sabri Badr; the delegation of the Portuguese revolutionary trade unionists, headed by Luis Costa; the delegation of Pan-African Congress of Azania, headed by Djecob Dlamini; the delegation of the trade union of steel workers of Brazil, headed by Arnaldo Alves; the delegation of the revolutionary trade union opposition of Canada, headed by the president of Central Council Luis Lang; the delegation of the Union of the Working People of Tanzania, headed by the secretary for foreign relations Charles Totera; the delegation of the revolutionary workers of Japan, headed by Joshihiro Fukaumi; the delegation of the National Union of the Working People of Mali, headed by the editor in chief of the newspaper BAARAKELA, Jusuf Marico; the delegation of the revolutionary trade union opposition of Britain, headed by the secretary of this opposition Sam Matthews; the delegation of the Trade Union Congress of Zimbabwe, headed by the member of the Executive Committee Anselm Chiteve; the delegation of the revolutionary trade union opposition of Denmark, headed by the member of the secretariat of the opposition Kristen Nelson; the delegation of the National Commission for the Creation of the Independent Center of the Revolutionary Working People of Ecuador, headed by the member of this commission Jorge Viteri; the delegation of the revolutionary trade union opposition of France, headed by the member of the committee of this opposition Christian Pierrel; the delegation of the trade union opposition of Sweden headed by the member of the secretariat of this opposition Bjern Oker Blum. The delegations were welcomed at the airport by the secretaries of the Central Council of the TUA Sotir Kocollari and Farije Salicaj, members of the presidium of this council and the chief of the foreign section, Filip Kota.

## ZERI I POPULLIT VIEWS ISRAELI ACTION IN LEBANON

AU081040 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 8 Jun 82

["Fascist Aggression of Zionists in the Lebanon" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 3 June (ATA) -- Today, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article which exposes the further escalation of the aggressive activity of the Israeli Zionists against the Lebanon, recently; the Israeli arrogance knows no limits. Their arrogance and cynicism, the article says, may be compared only with those of Hitlerites.

The recent aggression against the Lebanon and the martyred Palestinian people is the escalation of a campaign of genocide against the Palestinian people resorting even to the most sophisticated war means. It aims at burying the Palestinian cause once and for all, at dealing lethal blows to the just struggle of the heroic Palestinian people, at compelling the other Arab countries to reconcile themselves with the anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian Camp David accord. Resorting to the force of arms the aggressors demand from the Arab peoples to accept a humiliating fate according to the dictate of their most savage enemies. This, in the final account, implies to preserve an aggravated and explosive situation in the Middle East, with very dangerous consequences for the destinies of peace in and beyond the region. The Israeli Zionists, and in particular the superpowers and the other imperialist powers, are interested in this.

In order to preserve the masks, the USA through Haig, expressed its "regret" for the recent course of events in the Lebanon. This is an open hypocritical stand of Jesuits. It is common knowledge that Israel is a gun in the hands of U.S. imperialism.

Facts also openly show that Soviet social-imperialism, too, instigates the aggressors. It makes use of the situations to once again pose itself as well-wisher of the Arabs in order to strengthen its positions in the region. So, together with the USA, at the UN Security Council, the Soviet Union voted for a resolution which even formally does not condemn the Israeli aggression, but which puts the aggressors and victims on a par. This is also the stand all the major capitalist and imperialist powers adopted at the Versailles meeting.

The struggle of Arab peoples against Israeli occupiers and their bosses has assumed and is assuming ever greater proportions. It is being more and more intensified. They are more and more considering it as the only correct alternative. In the center of this struggle is the heroic Palestinian people. These peoples neither can be subdued nor can they be deceived as their imperialist-Zionist and social-imperialist enemies want, says the article in conclusion. They enjoy the backing of all the freedom-loving peoples and progressive and revolutionary forces, of their genuine friends far and wide in the world, among whom the Albanian people. "A sincere and ancient friendship, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed at the 8th Congress of the PLA, links the Albanian people with the fraternal Arab peoples. We have supported and will continue to support to the end and energetically the just struggle of the Arab peoples for the liberation of the Arab territories occupied by Israeli Zionist aggressors and the re-establishment of all the legitimate rights of the martyred Palestinian people."

VERSAILLES STRATEGY VAGUE, INCONCLUSIVE

AU071436 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 7 Jun 82

[BTA observer Todor Stoyanov commentary: "Discrimination Failed" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 7 Jun (BTA) -- Just like the previous ones, the Versailles meeting of "the seven" failed to find formulas to apply in order to lead the Western economy out of the state of recession and other crisis phenomena. After all, one could not expect the discovering of such a therapy that can eliminate the chronic wrongs of the capitalist world.

For this reason the Versailles strategy of finding a way out under the U.S. guidance is so vague or wishful that it leaves the impression of amorphousness. From the delegation there spring up grounded doubts that the leaders of the most developed capitalist states are able to control the negative economic and financial phenomena. Regardless of the verbosity and facade unity on some of the problems, designed to calm down the ordinary human existences, the fear from spreading social calamities will grow.

The U.S. mania of an economic war against the USSR and the socialist states -- an expression of the general aggressiveness of the republican regime, did not gain for Reagan firm and steady co-thinkers. The reservations told by the Western allies against the theory that a discrimination course might exert a real pressure on the USSR, the volume of which with Western Europe does not even make but one per cent of its gross national products, can be interpreted as reservations at all of the U.S. policy of confrontation with socialism. Despite the Reagan's pressure, the West European states cannot accept the formula forced on them that the political alliance with the USA excludes any economic cooperation with the USSR.

Moreover, the West will be the first to profit from wider and long-term contacts. Without them the West would hardly overcome the unemployment which oppresses the economy and hurts the dignity of scores of millions human beings.

Versailles -- 1982 -- is the synonym of both unreached decisions on curbing the crisis trends in the Western economy, and of the alarm that the prospect is burdened with lots of hardships.

The anaemia hanging over the Western economy for an unspecified period of time will perhaps stir that sober political thinking which requires not discrimination towards socialism but trading communication.

BTA COMMENTS ON ISRAELI ATTACK ON LEBANON

AU072022 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 7 Jun 82

[BTA observer Dimutur Shishmanov commentary: "U.S. Shares the Responsibility for the Latest Israeli Aggression" -- BTA headine]

[Text] Sofia, 7 Jun (BTA) -- The world has witnessed the latest Israeli aggression on a wide scale against Lebanon. The participation in the military operation of hundreds of thousands of foot soldiers who invaded the Lebanese territory and landed on the Lebanese shore and the inner part of that country by sea and air, the incessant bombings on towns and villages produce evidence of both a military operation preliminary planned in detail and the full disregard and scorn of all norms of the international law and ethics, of the violating of the sovereignty and the territorial borders of an independent country - a UN-member are facts which are inadmissible and unjustified by any means. The moves of the invaders also against the forces of the United Nations Organization is the next in a series act by which Israel demonstrates full disregard of the international organization and scorn to its appeals and resolucions for ceasing the fire.

The aim of the Israeli aggression is obvious: to strike a heavy blow on the Palestine Liberation Organization, to crush the Palestinian resistance, to tear Lebanon's territory and to force the Arab countries to accept the so-called U.S.-Israeli "decision" for the Palestinian and the Middle-East issues to be settled on the basis of the anti-Arab Camp David accord. The USA responsibility for this criminal act is blatant. Israeli invasion in Lebanon has been launched with the military, political and economic support of the USA. This act threatens peace and security not only in the Middle East.

The latest Israeli aggression comes to reconfirm the fact that the U.S. Middle East policy of imposing a U.S.-Israeli hegemony in that region and the Camp David separate deals do not bring peace and a just settlement of the Middle East issue. What they bring is aggression and wars. It also confirms that the only just and stable settlement is the complete withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied by her, the recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, to establishing an independent state of their own and to ensuring peace and security for all states in that region, including Israel.

BCP SECRETARIAT OUTLINES SOCIAL SCIENTISTS TASKS

AU072009 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 7 Jun 82

["Sociology and Psychology in Assistance to Production" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 7 Jun (BTA) -- The Secretariat of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP found today that the possibilities of psychology and sociology either have not yet been well realized or are underestimated by a great number of economic and administrative bodies, the number of the sociologists and psychologists appointed is insufficient and some of them either have not the necessary training or are assigned with a job they are not trained to.

The Secretariat considers that the party, state, economic and public organizations must create conditions and take concrete measures for wider utilization of the knowledge of sociologists and socio-psychologists with the aim of improving the production, of attracting sociologists and psychologists to work in the big enterprises and farms.

In the decision of the Secretariat there are outlined the basic tasks of the sociologists and psychologists in the enterprises. They must consider proposals for more active joining of the workers in the working out and in the fulfillment of the counterplans for improving the socialists organization of labour, for restricting the fluctuation of manpower and for raising the qualifications, of the workforce, for improving the discipline and the social climate in the working teams.

The authorized bodies have been assigned to settle according to normative the questions related to the appointment of the sociologists and psychologists in the enterprises and to explaining their functions, to take efficient measures for improving the qualifications of the personnel.

The information and sociology centre of the CC of the BCP, the different party committees and leaderships of the trade unions and of the Komsomol must actively assist the establishment of the sociologists and psychologists in the material production, the fuller utilization of their researches, generalizations, analyses and developments in the social practice, making brisker the activity of the working teams.

OGNYAN DOYNOV RETURNS HOME FROM NETHERLANDS

AU051942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial-Economic Association, has returned home from the Netherlands. He had paid a business visit there at the invitation of the Netherlands' industrial federation. He was welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrade Georgi Yordanov.

## ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS 7 JUNE

### Kampuchean Ambassador

AU071941 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 7 Jun (BTA) -- With deep joy we follow the successes being scored by the heroic Kampuchean people led by Kampuchea's People's Revolutionary Party in defence of the revolutionary gains, in restoring and developing the economy and culture, in the socialist renovation of the ancient Kampuchean land, said today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, accepting the credentials of (Mr Hor Nam Hong), the newly appointed ambassador of Kampuchea to Bulgaria.

Mr Todor Zhivkov assured the ambassador that Bulgaria had steadily been and will be on the side of the Kampuchean people in the building of new life.

On his part Mr (Hor Nam Hong) pointed out that the U.S.imperialism, the Beijing expansionism and their reactionary allies are trying by all possible means to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution, to impede the revival of the Kampuchean people. He emphasized the importance of the backing and solidarity of the socialist community countries and of the progressive people in the world to the Kampuchean people in the building of a new, independent, non-aligned Kampuchea, having taken the road to socialism.

### Burundi, Guyana Ambassadors

AU072017 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 7 Jun (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, accepted the credentials of Mr Philip Nataniel Chan, Guyana's newly appointed ambassador here. Mr Todor Zhivkov made a high assessment of Guyana's aspiration for a multilateral, equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries and peoples and of her contribution to the safeguarding of the international peace and security. He emphasized that Bulgaro-Guyanese relations are developing successfully and that there exist substantial possibilities for their activation.

Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, accepted the credentials of Mr Pierre Ndikumana, Burundi's newly appointed ambassador here. At the ceremony Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out with satisfaction that Bulgaria and Burundi's stands on the cardinal problems of today coincide or are close. He added that this creates good premises for developing mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries in various spheres, in the name of our peoples' prosperity, in the interest of peace, understanding and cooperation in the world.

## TALKS ON AGRICULTURE HELD WITH USSR IN SOFIA

AU041946 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Sofa, Jun 4 (BTA) -- Mr Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union, and Mr Sergey Antonov, minister of the meat and dairy industry of the Soviet Union, had talks here from May 31 to June 4, this year. At the talks they exchanged information on the state and basic guidelines for the development of the meat and dairy industries in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. It was noted that bilateral cooperation in these branches is expanding and deepening, that the results of joint research and developments are being successfully transferred in practice in the national economies of the two countries.

A protocol on techno-scientific cooperation in the meat and dairy industries between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union was signed here today. The document provides for evolving of wide-scale programmes for joint activity, for use of the leading knowhow of the production and experimental enterprises, for ensuring a more operative exchange of information on the achievements in science and technology, for organizing of joint symposia and for strengthening of the direct contacts between the enterprises in the respective branches.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH FOREIGN SPOKESMEN 7 JUNE

Urban: Polish Trade Official

LD072258 Prague CTK in English 1844 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, 7 Jun (CTK) - Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Polish Minister-Head of the Maritime Economy Office Jerzy Korzonek discussed transport of Czechoslovak goods through Polish sea ports and its transport by Polish ships here Monday.

Hoffmann: Japanese TU Official

LD072354 Prague CTK in English 1526 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, 7 Jun (CTK) - The importance of international cooperation of trade unionists at the time of stepped-up attacks against the working people in the capitalist countries was stressed here Monday during the discussions of a delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Trade Union Council and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO).

Chairmen of the Japanese and Czechoslovak trade union councils Motofumi Makieda and Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the Communist Party Central Committee, stressed bilateral interest in further development of relations between the Czechoslovak and Japanese trade unions and support to the struggle for world peace and social justice.

American imperialism resorts to the arms race, to theories of a limited nuclear war and to the policy from the positions of strength, the trade unionists said, and supported the aims of the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament which began in New York Monday. They also confirmed the determination to contribute to the struggle of the progressive forces against capitalist exploitation and war.

SLOVAK PREMIER COLOTKA TOURS NITRA DISTRICT

LD041212 Bratisalava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, visited his election constituency in the Nitra District today.

Accompanied by Frantisek Paller, leading secretary of the CPSL District Committee, he visited one of the largest cooperatives in the Nitra District, the Dolna Nitra Cooperative at Velky Catin, the biggest vegetable producer in the district.

Comrade Colotka then visited the new Interhotel Nitra where, accompanied by Vaclav Pleskot, director general of the Czechoslovak Travel Bureau, he viewed the interior of the new hotel. The Slovak premier praised the interior of the Interhotel which will be used during the activities of Agrocomplex [not further identified].

## TRIBUNA ARTICLE ANALYZES ENGINEERING PROBLEMS

AU041253 Prague TRIBUNA No 21 in Czech 26 May 82 p 12

[Stanislav Lafek article: "Production Assets and Electronics: On the Tasks of Our Engineering Sector"]

[Summary] The key task of our engineering sector in the 1981-85 period is to increase production by at least 28 percent while achieving relative savings of about 20 percent in the consumption of metals. The exports of engineering products to socialist states are to increase about 31 percent and to nonsocialist states 68 percent.

"At present Czechoslovak engineering produces, for example, some 16,500 machine tools worth more than Kcs4 billion annually. A total of 22,000 employees in 40 production plants devote themselves to this production. The production program consists of some 200 types of mostly universal machinery.

"Annually we produce approximately 700 numerically controlled machines and machine tool centers worth almost Kcs900 million, as well as some 250 special-purpose machine tools and automated production lines worth about Kcs300 million. The proportion of numerically controlled and special-purpose machinery is very low, about three times lower than in the industrially most advanced countries. At the same time only 1 in 15 machines produced in our country is delivered attuned to the technology ordered by its user!"

Universal machinery makes up more than 80 percent of our production. The category of unit-built, single-purpose and special machinery and automated lines accounts for only 7-8 percent of the overall value of machine tools produced in our country, compared with 26 percent in the FRG or 20 percent in Italy. Such machinery, which is tailored to the user's needs, is much less material and energy-intensive and its producers are the first to capture and the last to leave a market.

Besides subjective reasons, the unfavorable structure of the Czechoslovak machine tool production has also been caused by the former application of the gross production indicator, which encouraged producers to turn out machinery that had a low labor intensity and a large share of consumed materials and subdeliveries. "The Set of Measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy has a number of prerequisites to change the current situation but so far it has not shown any notable impact.

"What is the main reason? Most likely, it is the stagnation and even decline, caused by the past orientation, in the number of designers and technicians in the development departments of our main producers of machine tools such as Tos Kurim and Tos Hostivar. While in key world firms these specialists account for 8-12 percent of the staff, in our country designers constitute only 4 percent, including the central research and development base."

Not only foreign customers but also domestic investors today call for special-purpose machine tools. In the past 6 years specialized producers of the general engineering sector were commissioned to produce and deliver about 2,000 single-purpose machines worth almost Kcs3 billion. About 50 percent of these orders came from the Stojimport foreign trade enterprise, mostly for export to the Soviet Union. However, only one-third of the demand has been met!

The declining imports of special-purpose machines and production lines, caused by their growing prices, are an additional factor showing that "the most important problem that our engineering must radically resolve is to bring about a change in the structure of machine tool production."

Another important task is to raise the degree of automation in our production program. An analysis has revealed that only 1 in 12 or 13 of the 220,000 machine tools in Czechoslovak engineering has markedly automated main work operations. More than 3,000 numerically controlled machines currently operate in the CSSR. This is less than originally planned and less than we need. Production is increasing only gradually. Why is this so?

"As far as the producers are concerned, it is because of the inadequate component base, especially for numerically controlled (NC) or memory-controlled (that means without punched tape -- CNC) systems and for instruments and elements of applied electronics, which play an increasingly important role in machine-building. As far as the users are concerned, it is because of the slow establishment of conditions for a reliable and effective operation of NC and CNC technology.

"Because of a lag in technology, price relations and the lack of a close connection between the producers of machinery and the producers of electrical engineering, the possibility of exports of our machinery equipped with Czechoslovak NC and CNC systems to the markets of nonsocialist countries is becoming more and more remote and virtually unrealistic. The export tasks, which are rapidly growing, must then be ensured with traditional machinery, which ultimately means low per-kilogram prices, a large proportion of exported materials and an insufficient commercial effect."

The solution would be, therefore, effective cooperation with foreign firms that have access to advanced electronic components. Examples of such cooperation would be the joint production of semiautomated lathes by the Hermann Traub company and the Tos Trencin enterprise or the joint production of grinding machines by the Italian Marposs and Alpa Pavia firms on the one hand and the Tos Hostivar enterprise on the other. Our producers supply mostly the mechanical parts of the machinery while the foreign producers supply the electronic equipment and gurantee the sales of the machinery on nonsocialist markets. However, it would be even better if the Czechoslovak producers of control systems and electronic equipment directly joined effective cooperation with such foreign firms.

Another measure helping to solve the needs of the engineering sector would be the introduction of new machine tools in our production programs. This would obviate the need for expensive imports from capitalist countries and avoid the perennial risk of an embargo. The first steps in this direction have already been taken, in the form of effective license purchases and production sharing. The Tos Hostivar enterprise, for example, has introduced in Czechoslovakia the production of special grinding machines for engine crankshafts (cooperation with the French construction firm De Clinchy) and special grinding machines for threads (cooperation with the H. Linner firm of West Berlin.)

"Engineering furnishes other branches with production assets and, in addition, an important role in exports has been assigned to it. It should be the gears that drive technical progress. As I have mentioned, it is not always succeeding in it. A fundamental change will be impossible to accomplish without a comprehensive solution free of parochial attitudes. Our domestic needs and the needs of export must be seen in causal connections. The shortage of raw and other materials and of energy literally forces us to pay priority attention to and to export labor and advanced, sophisticated ideas. It is essential that all those interested realize this and act accordingly."

## VASIL BILAK SUBJECT OF BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ARTICLE

AU051347 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 3 June 1982 on page 3 carries a 3,500-word article by Bohus Travnicek [presumably the Bratislava PRAVDA editor-in-chief and member of the CPSL Central Committee Secretariat] entitled "The Truth of Revolution Is the Truth of Life." The article marks the publication "in these days" of the first volume of the "selected" speeches and articles by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The book was published by the PRAVDA publishing house and contains Bilak's speeches and articles from the 1953-71 period.

Travnicek opens the article by enumerating the principles and characteristics that make a person a revolutionary and by applying them to Bilak's personality. He says: "Comrade Bilak is a communist, a party official for whom the party embodies the loftiest ideals of the human race. Therefore, he has devoted all his life to their victory, unreservedly and under all circumstances, regardless of whether the sun was shining or whether the development and the situation were ever so complicated and -- for some people -- labyrinthine. Even when, or precisely when, sheer existence was at stake. Such a personality can be called a revolutionary without exaggerating and fishing for compliments."

Travnicek then quotes some remarks from Bilak's speeches made in 1963, 1968 and 1970, viewing them as illustrating "some of the basic features of Comrade Bilak's multidimensional personality: the depth and purity of his character, conviction and world outlook and his permanent and extraordinarily active position in life." Though Travnicek admits that these quotes are only fragments torn out of context, he asserts that "they do not distort and do not beautify anything because in a life that is as pure as crystal, a life that is intrinisically linked with the party and the people, there is no need for any beautification, for time-serving adjustments, for face-lifting."

Travnicek continues his characterization of Bilak's personality by saying: "It is beyond the skills and abilities of the author to draw a plastic picture of Comrade Bilak's life and work. One thing is certain, however: In the dramatic struggles of past decades he stood, and continues to stand, in the front ranks of the honest and upright ones who unreservedly placed their knowledge, talents and powers at the service of socialism, those who implement the general line of building socialism.

"The milestones of the party's history in the past roughly 3 decades are also milestones in Comrade Bilak's life. In this period he acted in a creative, committed and always high-principled manner, helping to solve many a question and problem that inevitably crop up in building socialism. It is surely not the purpose of this article to set up a hierarchy of the values he cocreated during the grandiose socialist transformations of our society. Invaluable is, for example, the credit he deserves for resolving -- against Novotny's concept -- the nationality issue on the basis of Lenin's ideas. He actively contributed to making the principles of equality, fraternity and firm unity between Czechs and Slovaks and the ethnic minorities living in our country become reality and to making the Czechoslovak federation, which is demonstrating its correctness and viability, the firm foundation for the further development of Czechoslovak statehood. Neither can one fail to note that as a prominent party functionary in Slovakia he exerted great efforts to bring about the rehabilitation of Comrades Karol Smidke, Gustav Husak, Ladislav Novomesky and others who were unjustly charged with bourgeois nationalism. His sense of truth and objective assessments of persons and events did not permit him to agree with underestimating the significance of the Slovak national uprising and with the unjust accusations of its leading figures."

The author goes on to discuss Bilak's role in 1968: "The period of the profound internal party and social crisis, which in 1968 resulted in a counterrevolution, represents a special chapter in Comrade Bilak's life and activity. Owing to his stand in favor of Novotny's leaving his post of first secretary, he could have had himself celebrated as a 'Man of January.' The prestigitators of 'socialism with a human face' were, indeed, honored and celebrated but Vasil Bilak was not among them. He was not capable, just for the sake of his own popularity, of making a 'popular policy,' which -- by way of 'improving' socialism and gradually eroding its basic values -- led to the rejection and renunciation of socialism and such. He stepped out of the line." According to Travnicek, "Today, after several years have passed, it is hard even to understand what it meant then for a communist to retain such positions; in defiance of the plot of internal and external enemies, against the fanaticized mob that threatened him with the gallows."

Therefore, Travnicek goes on to say, it was "natural" that after April 1969 Bilak became "one of Comrade Husak's closest collaborators." Since then he has played an important role "in the successful process of consolidation, in the truthful explanation of the big lie about the 'Prague Spring,' in illuminating the actual background of the so-called revival and democratic process and in restoring the CPCZ's authority in the international communist and workers movement."

Further on, Travnicek quotes some more statements from the recently published volume of Bilak's selected speeches and articles and notes their applicability to the present situation. Travnicek regards this as "natural because these ideas were expressed by a communist who has profoundly mastered and creatively applies the Leninist style of work" but also as a "warning because many of these ideas are an urgent demand of the present, a demand that we verbally acknowledge but to a lesser degree transform into acts."

Travnicek concludes his review by saying: "The study of Comrade Bilak's speeches and articles is highly instructive. Their basic ideas are still living and topical, not only in relation to the tasks of building advanced socialism in our country but also in broader dimensions: for example, in relation to the recent developments in the Polish People's Republic or to the capitulationist policy of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party. They express and contain lasting and unchanging values which a Communist-revolutionary must defend and promote in the struggle for socialism.

"The criterion of the true greatness of a communist politician always was and continues to be the degree to which he managed to remain loyal to principles in periods of crisis, his ability not to betray them at times difficult for the party and the people; but it is also the degree to which he applies, promotes and asserts them in a qualitatively new stage of development, which is usually and logically more demanding and complicated than the preceding stage.

"His intrinsic oneness with revolutionary political work, love for the working man, loyalty to the party and to Marxism-Leninism, pure attitude to the Soviet Union, and his dedication to the ideals and responsibility toward the international communist movement have enabled Comrade Bilak to honorably pass any test in life.

"That is why he never retreated, never failed, never deserted. He has always been firmly on the side of the barricade that defended and defends socialism.

"Nothing characterizes his personality more tellingly -- notes Comrade Ludovit Pezlar, the author of the preface -- than his words when Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was presenting to him the Order of Lenin on the occasion of his 60th birthday: 'I have not done anything extraordinary in my life.'

"This is a feature of a man from the breed of revolutionaries for whom the party was, is and will always be the wisdom, honor and conscience of the times."

## BRIEFS

HOFFMANN HONORS KAPEK -- Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, today presented Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and first secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, with the Medal for Exceptional Merit in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and a diploma, the highest trade distinction to mark his 60th birthday. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 Jun 82 LD]

FRG PAPER REPORTS REMARKS ON PEACE MOVEMENT

DW071337 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 5 Jun 82 p 2

[Karl-Heinz Baum article: "GDR Church President Lauds 'Swords Into Plowshares'"]

[Text] Berlin, 4 June -- Eberhard Natho, outgoing council chairman of the Evangelical Church of the Union -- GDR department, has deplored the "controversies which are often bitter and hurt young people" regarding the symbol "swords into plowshares" developed within the scope of the GDR church's work for peace. At the Chruch of the Union's synod meeting in the East Berlin Stephanus Seminary, to which the five regional churches of Berlin-Brandenburg, the church province of Saxony (Magdeburg), Goerlitz, Anhalt (Dessau) and Greifswald belong, Natho said on Friday that nobody should be surprised that young people in the GDR express their wish for peace through a symbol nobody has imposed on them.

Natho, who is also church president of Anhalt, expressed his conviction that following talks with state representatives it would be possible "to restore peace in the country wherever it was violated." He also hoped it would be possible to reach agreement on the fact that regarding the symbol "the point is not the weakening of a state that is worried about its security, but peace encompassing and strengthening us all."

On behalf of the Evangelical Church of the Union, Natho emphatically endorsed the 6 March 1978 meeting of the GDR state leadership led by Erich Honecker and the church administration led by the then chairman of the church union, Bishop Albrecht Schoenherr. The state and church had considered this meeting as being a starting point for a further living together and struggle for peace, justice, reconciliation and responsible shaping of social life. Natho said verbatim: "We do not want to leave this starting basis for necessary problems which in many cases are difficult and in several cases even unsolvable."

In Natho's words the Evangelical Church in the GDR "is not an opposition party which should be advised to adopt a certain political behavior and raise claims for power vis-a-vis the state." The church president said the situation in the GDR had also been aggravated by the fact "that there had been allegations on the other side of the border and against better knowledge that the commitment to peace by young Christians in the GDR was a separate peace movement independent of the state." Natho added: "There is no such separate and independent peace movement, neither in our church nor elsewhere in the GDR."

At the synod of the Evangelical Church of the Union -- GDR Department -- which will last until Sunday, Hans Wollstadt, the bishop of the Goerlitz church, will probably be elected Natho's successor.

TISCH CONDEMNS ISRAEL IN LETTER TO TU'S

LD071642 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun (ADN) -- The FDGB's National Executive Committee has resolutely condemned Israel's barbaric invasion of Lebanon. "Horror and contempt fill the GDR's workers in view of the cruel bombing terror against the peace-loving population of that country, against innocent women and children," Harry Tisch, FDGB, National Executive Committee chairman, states in a letter to the Lebanese Trade Union Federation and the Palestinian Trade Union Federation.

"This renewed massive attack represents a challenge to all trade unionists, all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world, for it is directed first of all against the workers of the region who have been for decades the victims and sufferers of Israel's expansionist big power policy. On behalf of GDR trade union members, we demand the immediate cessation of these outrageous attacks on Lebanon and strict adherence to U.N. Security Council resolutions."

DECLARATION ON SOLIDARITY WEEK FOR ARAB PEOPLES

AU071334 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the week of solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab peoples from 5 to 11 June 1982 the organizers of this week in the GDR have published the following joint declaration:

The GDR Solidarity Committee, the FDGB National Executive Committee, the National Council of the National Front, the FDJ Central Council, the Central Executive Committee of the Peasant Mutual Aid Association, the National Executive Committee of the Democratic Women's League, the GDR Peace Council, the League for Friendship Among Peoples and the GDR Committee for Human Rights convey fraternal greetings to the Arab peoples in their struggle for peace and social progress against imperialism and Zionism and assure them of the inseparable solidarity of the GDR people.

The growing power of the revolutionary mainstreams of our epoch, their mutual solidarity and their successful advance are met by the most aggressive circles of NATO with an unparalleled intensification of armament and confrontation. With the decision on the deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe and the production of the neutron bomb the danger of a nuclear world conflagration is conjured up.

At the same time the aggressive and racist regime in Israel is advancing its nuclear rearmament in the Middle East region and is colonializing Arab, in particular, Palestinian territories. All this is being done with the support of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States. At the cost of the vital interests they are fanning a hotbed which for years has been a permanent threat to peace in the world.

We most resolutely condemn the peace-endangering policy of the U.S. administration which, supported by its allies, has the main responsibility for aggravating the situation in the Middle East region. We resolutely reject the strategic agreement between Israel and the United States which is clear evidence of the complete concurrence of interests of both states and expresses the emphatic striving of the United States for military presence in the Middle East.

Parallel with this agreement the setting up of the Rapid Deployment Force, the expansion of American military bases in the Middle East, in the Gulf region and in the Indian Ocean are facts which not only threaten the security of the peoples in the Middle East but are also directed against peace and security in the world.

We are in firm solidarity at the side of all Arab states and patriotic forces which resolutely struggle against the Israeli policy of aggression and the imperialist interference attempts. We feel ourselves especially allied with the courageous Palestinian people who are struggling for their inalienable national rights under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the PLO. We feel ourselves most closely linked with the Palestinian people of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip which with powerful actions of resistance oppose the Israeli occupiers and the plans of Tel Aviv to illegally annex these territories. We declare our solidarity with the Palestinian mayors in the occupied areas and demand that they are put in their posts again.

Our fraternal solidarity goes to the peoples of Syria and Lebanon who are immediately concerned by the criminal actions of the Zionist rulers. We protest against the constant violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon by Israel, in particular against the acts of violence against the civilian population of Lebanon.

We again protest against the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights which is against international law and demand the withdrawal of Israeli troops from this territory.

We welcome all collective efforts which aim at a permanent solution of peace in the Middle East and take into account all interested sides.

This peace can only be achieved on the basis of the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the guarantee of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including their right to return to their homeland, self-determination and the creation of an independent state and the guarantee of sovereignty and security of all peoples of the region.

ECONOMIC EXPERTS TRAINED FOR ACTION IN POLAND

DW070939 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 7 Jun 82 p 14

[Text] Specialists (GDR jargon: cadres) are currently being trained in SED units to act as enterprise managers in Poland. Those critics of the action who inquired with concern about when they would be used in Polish plants, were answered by party functionaries that their training was a precautionary measure and that action by GDR experts need not necessarily be preceded by military action.

In view of the desolate economic situation in Poland, this undertaking should much rather be compared with "GDR development aid for Angola or Ethiopia."

BURUNDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BERLIN 3 JUN

LD032026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and GDR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Edouard Nzambimana, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Burundi, held their initial talk in Berlin on Thursday. During the talk they exchanged views on international questions and the further shaping of bilateral relations. The two sides praised the good, friendly relations between the two states and advocated their further development for the benefit of their peoples and in the interest of world peace. In this connection they underlined the importance of endeavors undertaken by all peace-loving forces in the world for detente, disarmament and arms limitation and the importance of banning the danger of a war. [sentence as received]

Minister Nzambimana arrived in Berlin today for an official visit to the GDR. Following a cordial welcome at the airport by Dr Herbert Krolikowski and other personages, the guest honored the victims of fascism and militarism by placing a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial.

Ministers' Dinner Toasts

LD032300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1940 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, gave a dinner in Berlin this evening in honor of Burundi Foreign Minister Edouard Nzambimana. In their toasts Dr Herbert Krolikowski and Edouard Nzambimana affirmed their countries' determination to continue the anti-imperialist solidarity with the peoples fighting for their national and social liberation. They underlined the need to work actively for arms limitation and disarmament in the interest of peace.

State Secretary Krolikowski praised the talks as an expression of good bilateral relations between the GDR and Burundi. The GDR, together with its allies, supports substantial steps toward arms limitation and disarmament, especially in the nuclear sector. Implementation of the USSR's relevant proposals would end the danger of a nuclear conflagration. We are convinced, he continued, that the collaboration of peace-loving forces in all continents can stop the imperialist course of the forced arms race and the striving for military superiority.

The GDR appreciates the active contribution of the African state toward solving burning international questions. "High appreciation is due to the work of the organization for African unity, in whose ranks the Republic of Burundi is taking a respected place," the speaker said. He assured the people of Namibia and their sole legitimate representative, South-West African People's Organization, of the GDR's inviolable solidarity for the immediate granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council.

In reply Foreign Minister Edouard Nzambimana praised the GDR as a respected partner in international relations and underlined the common interest of Burundi and the GDR in the fight for world-wide disarmament and against imperialist hegemony. In view of the danger of a nuclear annihilation of mankind it is the common concern of the two states to achieve general disarmament, toward which the United Nations should also contribute effective steps.

He resolutely condemned the continuing interference by multinational concerns and imperialist states in the affaris of developing countries. In southern Africa it is especially urgent to support the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their fight against Pretoria's antihuman policy. In this, the organization of African unity plays an important role. The GDR's position in the struggle against apartheid and for overcoming the vestiges of colonialism is considered by the Burundi Government as a valuable contribution. The further development of relations between Burundi and the GDR is in their mutual interest and serves international peace.

Ministers' Talks End

LD042024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jun (ADN) -- The official talks between Herbert Krolikowski, GDR state secretary and first deputy foreign minister, and Edouard Nzambimana, minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation of Burundi, were brought to an end on Friday in the GDR Foreign Ministry. Both sides affirmed the view of their governments that the friendly relations between the GDR and Burundi are based on their agreement regarding basic questions of international affairs, above all the preservation and security of world peace.

Krolikowski and Nzambimana discussed the international situation particularly in Europe and Africa. They condemned the South African racist regime's policy of aggression and suppression toward the African people, and supported the demands of the Namibian people for immediate independence under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution No 435. The talks took place in an open and friendly atmosphere.

Edouard Nzambimana was also received on Friday by Deputy Chairman of the State Council Gerald Goetting, who praised the friendly relations between both states and the Burundian people's great efforts for the strengthening of its national independence. In the face of escalation of the international situation by the most aggressive imperialist powers' policy of confrontation and threat, increased efforts for the preservation of world peace have to be undertaken.

Both sides in the talks expressed the wish to develop mutually beneficial bilateral relations. Gerald Goetting assured the guest of the GDR's solidarity and friendship with the peoples of Africa fighting for their independence.

Edouard Nzambimana and those accompanying him visited the GDR state border with West Berlin on Friday morning. They were received at the Brandenburg Gate by the deputy commandant of the GDR capital, Col Wilhelm Walter.

In the afternoon Edouard Nzambimana met Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Claus Gaedt for talks in the Ministry for Foreign Trade.

### Delegation Leaves

LD060756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0708 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN) -- Edouard Nzambimana, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Burundi, and his entourage ended their 4-day official visit to the GDR on Sunday. The guests were cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

## AXEN, LEBANESE PARTY LEADER MEET 3 JUNE

LD031454 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1409 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR's policy of peace is, as is that of the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, aimed at thwarting the policy of confrontation and stepped-up arming of the United States and NATO which threatened the lives of all peoples. This was stated by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday in Berlin. In a discussion with Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, he reaffirmed the GDR's basic attitude to solidarity toward the just struggle of the Arab peoples against the imperialist and Zionist policy of confrontation in the region. He stressed the SED's solidarity with the struggle of the patriotic forces of Lebanon for peace, national unity, independence and democracy.

Walid Junblatt reported on the struggle of the Progressive Socialist Party and the patriotic and democratic forces united in the Progressive Nationalist Movement to defend the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity. He stressed the determination of the Lebanese Nationalist Progressive forces to rebuff the aggressive threats and actions by Israel and its accomplices with the aid of its Arab and international allies.

## FRENCH OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

### Talks With Trade Minister

LD072208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun (ADN) -- The favorable development of economic relations between the GDR and France was praised on Monday by Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry, when he received Hubert Prevot, commissioner for planning of the French Ministry [Commissariat General] for Planning and Coordination.

Commissioner Prevot stressed in turn the importance of planning in shaping long-term economic relations and industrial cooperation projects between the GDR and France. His talks in the GDR have strengthened his view that cooperation between the two countries' planning organs and their recommendations to the ministries and enterprises could help considerably to achieve the economic goals.

On Monday afternoon, Hubert Prevot met GDR experts for an exchange of experiences on the use of economic-mathematical models in planning.

### Confers With Schuerer

LD072132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun (ADN) -- The further realization of the joint protocol on cooperation between the GDR State Planning Commission and the French Commissariat General for Planning, as agreed in 1981, was discussed in Berlin on Monday. GDR Vice Premier Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Hubert Prevot, commissioner for planning of the French Republic who, accompanied by experts, is currently visiting the GDR.

Gerhard Schuerer discussed with the guest fundamental questions and current problems of GDR national economic planning. He emphasized that the GDR attaches great importance to the development of cooperation with France, for it serves the safeguarding of peace and promotes detente in Europe.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Hubert Prevot expressed his country's interest in the GDR's planning experiences.

Gerhard Schuerer and Hubert Prevot paid tribute to the positive results of the economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the two countries. They agreed that through the exchange of information and experiences on planning, a contribution to the further development of mutually beneficial relations can be made.

The talk was attended by Maurice Deshors, French ambassador to the GDR.

HONECKER MEETS WITH CONGOLESE DELEGATION

LD072130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1145 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun (ADN) -- Relations between the SED and the Congolese Party of Labor [CPL], between the GDR and the Congo, as well as with their armies are developing successfully said Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and the National Defence Council of the GDR, to Col Raymond Ngollo, member of the CPL Central Committee Politburo and minister delegate to the presidency for national defense, and the military delegation accompanying him.

Erich Honecker praised the contribution of the Congolese people and its government to the fight for peace, detente and international security. The visit by the military delegation helps to deepen overall the traditional friendship and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries which arose out of the anti-imperialist fight. The GDR will continue to support the peoples of Africa on the basis of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity, in the fight against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

The meeting was attended by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense.

AXEN CONFERS WITH CANADIAN CP MEMBER 7 JUNE

LD072254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1742 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun (ADN) -- Together with all forces which support peace and military detente, efforts must be stepped up in order to achieve as soon as possible specific measures for restraining the arms race, for reducing armaments and for disarmament. This was stressed at a meeting in Berlin today between Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and John Bizzell, member of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada.

Both partners in the talk stressed the great responsibility of communists to halt the peace-threatening plans of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, above all the United States, through their consistent and active work. They praised the far-reaching and constructive proposals of the USSR for safeguarding peace in Europe and the world.

John Bizzell said that the development of a broad movement among the Canadian public for peace and against the nuclear threat emanating from the most reactionary circles of imperialism is at the center of the activities of the Canadian communists.

The partners in the talk reaffirmed the firm determination of the SED and the Communist Party of Canada to deepen cooperation between the two parties in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationlism.

SINDERMANN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TUNISIA

LD072322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2017 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, 7 Jun (ADN) -- A GDR People's Chamber delegation led by its president, Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, arrived in Tunisia on Monday for an official visit. It was invited by the speaker of the Tunisian National Assembly, Mahmoud Messadi. The GDR guests were cordially welcomed at the Tunis-Carthage airport by Mahmoud Messadi and other public figures.

In a statement upon his arrival Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the visit by a People's Chamber delegation as an expression of the consistently developing friendly relations between the two states. He denounced the fresh barbaric aggression by Israel against Lebanon which is directed not only against the Palestinian and Lebanese people but also constitutes an aggression against all Arab people and, furthermore, seriously threatens peace in the Middle East region and the entire world.

The GDR delegation consists of representatives of several parliamentary groups and People's Chamber committees: Wolfgang Heyl, member of the People's Chamber Presidium and chairman of the Christian Democratic Union; Reinhard Bolduan, member of the youth committee (SED parliamentary group); and Michael Koplanski, chairman of the Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs and Presidium member of the Democratic Peasants' Party Central Executive Committee.

HONECKER ATTENDS FUNERAL OF ALBERT NORDEN

LD072246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1417 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 7 Jun (ADN) -- With a state funeral service today, the SED Central Committee, the People's Chamber, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the National Front of the GDR paid tribute to Albert Norden, outstanding fighter of the German and international labor movement who died on 30 May at the age of 77.

Among those who gathered together to pay their last respects to the proven communist, who for over 60 years played an active part in the struggles against imperialism and militarism and for peace, democracy and socialism, were his widow, Herta, his son Johnny and other relatives; Erich Honecker, general secretary fo the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; and members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Hernz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckengerger, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch and Paul Verner, Werner Jarowinski, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Margarete Mueller, Guenter Schabowski and Gerhard Schuerer.

Joachim Herrmann spoke the commemorative address.

At the end of the state funeral the urn containing Albert Norden's ashes was interred at the memorial to socialists at Berlin-Friedrichsfelde with military honors. A wreath was also placed by USSR Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov. Numerous statesmen, members of the leadership of communist and labor parties and other persons expressed their condolences at Albert Norden's death in GDR missions throughout the world.

LANGE SPEAKS AT WORKERS' CONFERENCE 5 JUNE

LD060908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 5 Jun (ADN) -- The solidarity of the GDR workers with the veterans of work gives the elderly a sense of security in the socialist society, Robert Lehmann, chairman of the Central Committee of the "Association of People's Solidarity" emphasized in his report to the ninth delegates' conference in Berlin on Saturday.

At the start of the first day of the conference, Ingeburg Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, minister of health; and Prof Dr Siegfried Ackermann, president of the GDR Red Cross, were given an enthusiastic welcome. Ingeburg Lange said in her address that to develop the traditional solidarity of the working class into a solidarity of the whole people has been one of the essential preconditions for erecting the socialist social order in the GDR. While living conditions of the workers in capitalist countries are deteriorating, the policy aimed at the prosperity of the people is consistently continued in the GDR.

Representatives of partner organizations from the USSR, Bulgaria, the CSSR and Hungary as well as delegations from Finland, Austria and France are attending the 2-day discussions.

## BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NETHERLANDS -- On Wednesday Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands received Wolfgang Strohmeyer, ambassador of the GDR to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, for the presentation of his credentials. In the talk the two partners stressed interest in the further constructive development of relations between the two states. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 82 p 5 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO CAPE VERDE -- Eleonora Schmid, GDR ambassador to the Republic of Cape Verde was received for the presentation of her credentials by Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde and general secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde. In the talk the two sides agreed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states and parties will further strengthen and deepen. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 82 p 5 AU]

AMBASSADOR OF BANGLADESH -- On Thursday K.M. Subhan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the GDR, was received for his farewell visit by Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council. In the talk the two sides stressed the readiness to develop relations between the two countries to the benefit of the two countries and in the interest of peace. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 May 82 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR OF NETHERLANDS -- On Thursday Adrianus J.M. van der Maade, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the GDR, was received for his farewell visit by Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council. Horst Sindermann praised the positive development of the relations between the two countries and expressed the conviction that to deepen them further will be to both side's mutual benefit and will serve detente and peace. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 May 82 p 2 AU]

## PUJA FORWARDS DISARMAMENT MESSAGE TO UN SESSION

### Meets With Perez de Cuellar

LD072138 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 7 Jun (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja met Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, on Monday.

The leader of Hungarian diplomacy informed the secretary general of the standpoint of the Hungarian People's Republic on the most important questions on the agenda of the second special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly. He forwarded "the message of the Hungarian peace movement to the second special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly" and "the letter of Hungarian intellectuals to the chairman of the second special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly." Frigyes Puja asked the UN secretary general to regard the Hungarian viewpoints as official documents of the session.

Frigyes Puja invited the UN secretary-general for a visit to Hungary.

Also present at the visit was Pal Racz, Hungary's permanent UN representative.

### Puja Article on UN Session

AU071518 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic: "Shoulder-to-Shoulder for Disarmament; Written by Frigyes Puja"]

[Text] On 7 June, the UN General Assembly will convene for the second time to deal at a special session with a single, but a very complex issue, disarmament.

Unfortunately, the answer to the question whether the world has come closer to the objectives laid down in the closing document of the first special session, whether the accepted principles have been realized and whether any part of the plan of disarmament measures elaborated with the consent of all countries has been accomplished can only be in the negative.

The struggle for peace, security and disarmament has always been one of the most important tasks for the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The socialist countries have made proposals toward the consolidation of peace and security and a political and military detente, as well as the implementation of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly's first special session on disarmament. CPSU congresses and particularly the 26th congress presented a monumental peace program to the world, proposals whose transplanting into reality would greatly advance the cause of peace, security and disarmament. Our country also is playing part in that struggle. It arises from the essence of our socialist social system that we use any means to help to preserve peace and the development of peaceful coexistence. In this, we take advantage of every opportunity at the UN forum as well.

We actively participate in the work of the Geneva Disarmament Committee and the Vienna talks on the reduction of the armed forces. Representing our country, we have acted with vigor for the implementation of the contents of the Helsinki Final Act in both Belgrade and, lately, Madrid. Also in our bilateral diplomatic activity, we pay great attention to preserving and strengthening peace and security, as well as to disarmament and an alleviation of confrontation, which is an indispensable prerequisite for that.

To the repeated socialist initiatives, NATO has responded by a 15-year armament program and the plan to station 572 medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. And Washington, by an unprecedented rate of armament and with concepts for developing strategic weapons, wants to make the neutron weapon acceptable, has decided to produce new types of chemical weapons and to station them in Europe, and has begun to make U.S. public opinion and its Western allies accept the doctrine of a limited nuclear war.

Despite the unfavorable omens, our country's delegation, shoulder-to-shoulder with the rest of the socialist countries and other progressive world forces, will do everything in its power also at the second special session on disarmament to ensure that it imparts an impetus to efforts serving the activation of the disarmament process. We welcome with sincere pleasure the Soviet-U.S. agreement on beginning talks on strategic weapons on 29 June in Geneva. We are convinced that this will also improve the atmosphere of the UN disarmament session, and prerequisites for bringing about a valuable concluding document are better under these circumstances. Of course, a great deal depends on the intentions with which the American side approaches the constructive Soviet proposals that have been made public, whether it acknowledges -- something that is being stressed on the highest level by the Soviet side -- that these talks cannot be used for concealing military preparations. What is needed is specific agreements acceptable to both sides, agreements that reduce the danger of military conflicts.

One of the most important tasks of the special session is closely linked to the more distant objectives of the Geneva talks, for presumably acceptance of a comprehensive disarmament program would have a favorable reciprocal effect on the results of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue as well. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic supports the endorsement of a realistic disarmament program encompassing coordinated measures that promotes halting the arms race and launches a dynamic disarmament process.

Endorsement of such a program at the UN General Assembly's second special session will by no means be easy. It must be taken into consideration that the adversaries of detente and those obsessed by the arms race will do everything possible to divert the attention of the countries belonging to the world organization from the most decisive problem -- disarmament -- and direct it to other, less important issues. Thwarting that attempt demands the close cooperation and concerted action of the socialist community and socialist-oriented and other peace-loving countries. Unity in action based on the identical interests of the socialist and nonaligned countries is an indispensable prerequisite.

A thermonuclear world catastrophe threatening to destroy all the achievements of hundreds of millions of people and civilization can be prevented, can be warded off. What this requires is for every government and every one of those mass organizations and those forces to collaborate and act with resolution that agree on the vital issue that armament does not lie in the interests of a single people, that one must engage in negotiations and come to terms on disarmament. Only this can strengthen the security of countries and nations, make economic and social progress possible and alleviate and resolve many common problems facing mankind. The second special session is a good opportunity for the community of nations making an important step on that path.

It is a promising development of the recent period that a broader united front than any previous one is developing in defense of peace and against the arms race. The military preparations of extremist imperialist circles and belligerent statements of Western politicians are creating an understandable uneasiness among the masses of people of the socialist countries. At meetings and in the press and in other ways, they are protesting against irresponsible statements and plans contrary to the peoples' interests. That is natural. One must also take notice of what vigorous new momentum is being gathered by the movement for peace and security and against armament and particularly nuclear armament in the NATO countries, including the United States. The masses protesting against armament in Western Europe are demanding that the continent be cleansed of mass destruction weapons.

It is a good thing that also representatives of the social and mass organizations of different countries can express their views, wishes and demands in connection with the consolidation of peace and security and with disarmament and acquaint the representatives of the UN countries with them. A few days ago, an appeal of the Hungarian peace movement and other important documents were delivered to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the purpose of being conveyed to the UN secretary general by the Hungarian UN delegation. Thus, UN leaders will be able to learn directly about statements manifesting the Hungarian people's aspiration for peace.

We regard it as very important that world public opinion should make its voice heard at the disarmament session and emphatically to express its insistence on peace, arms limitations and disarmament. This should be addressed also to the U.S. side making preparations for the Geneva talks, because it must understand that it cannot sidestep the principle of equality and equal advantage and cannot obtain unilateral advantages. We hope that the Americans too will ultimately realize that they do not have any chance of obtaining unilateral military advantages and accept, as a starting point, Leonid Brezhnev's repeated proposal of freezing the numerical increase and qualitative development of nuclear weapons.

Such a step would contribute considerably to the improvement of the international atmosphere and the alleviation of tension and greatly facilitate the implementation of the special session's resolutions, which we expect to be positive.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENDS BRUSSELS VISIT

LD041114 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Brussels, 4 Jun (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Parliament, led by Deputy Speaker Janos Peter, ended an official visit to Belgium Friday. The MPs were invited by the Belgian Chamber of Representatives and the Senate.

The delegation had talks with Premier Wilfried Martens Thursday evening. Earlier they had separate talks with Edward Leemans, president of the Senate, Jean Defraigne, president of the Chamber of Representatives, and members of the Belgian-Hungarian section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The delegation also met Paul de Keersmaeker, undersecretary of state for foreign trade.

The MPs visited several provincial towns and plants both in the Flemish and Walloon areas, met local councillors and plant managers.

LAZAR, BULGARIA'S FILIPOV HOLD 'CORDIAL' TALKS

LD072130 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 7 Jun (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, held talks on Monday with Bulgarian Prime Minister Grisha Filipov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation attending the 36th session of the CEMA.

At the cordial talks they reviewed topical issues of Hungarian-Bulgarian economic relations, the main tendencies of developing cooperation, the possibilities of production specialization and its cooperative expansion.

Also present at the meeting were Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov, and the Bulgarian Ambassador to Budapest Boncho Mitev.

## OFFICIAL COMMITTEES VIEW PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS

### Industrial Production

LD072104 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] The efficiency of industrial production in our country increased last year as compared with the previous one, but the level achieved still lags behind what is desired. This was said at the session of the Industrial Committee of the National Assembly, where at the same time it was stated that production energy consumption was lowered. It was also said that this year's work of industry would also be influenced by the fact that last year the internal and external conditions for the economy developed even more unfavourably than earlier.

### Agricultural Production

LD072140 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] The Agricultural Committee of the National Assembly evaluates last year's work as basically successful. Food exports have increased and this has contributed to the improvement of the export-import balance. The cooperative farms are increasingly keeping in step with technological progress, and the results of animal husbandry have developed in accordance with previous expectations. At the same time it was pointed out at the committee's session that last year the quantity of agricultural production did not reach the planned level, mainly because of the unfavorable weather conditions.

## BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW -- Budapest, 5 June (MTI) -- A delegation of the Central People's Control Commission returned to Budapest on Saturday from Moscow. Headed by Secretary of State Jozsef Szakali, president of the Central People's Control Commission, the delegation paid a friendly visit to the Soviet capital at the invitation of the Soviet People's Control Commission. The visitors were received by Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 6 Jun 82 LD]

PORTUGUESE DELEGATION VISITS -- At the invitation of the PPF National Council, a delegation of the Portuguese Democratic Movement led by International Relations Secretary Blasco Hugo Fernandez, member of the party's National Secretariat, visited our country from 17 to 27 May. The delegation had talks with a PPF delegation led by National Secretary Bela Kovacs. They informed each other about the two organization's activity and objectives and reviewed means for continued cooperation. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 May 82 p 5 AU]

## VOIVODAS, DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEET IN WARSAW 7 JUNE

### Obodowski Opens Session

LD071650 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] In the Hall of Pillars of the Council of Ministers office in Warsaw a conference of voivodas, mayors of cities of voivodship rank and plenipotentiaries of the Committee for Defense of the Homeland [Komitet Obrony Kraju] took place. It is devoted to the current political, social and economic problems of the country and against this background the tasks of the local organs of state administration.

In the name of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, who did not participate in the first part of the session due to important obligations, the conference was opened by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. Participating are Deputy Premiers Andrzej Jedynak, Edward Kowalczyk, Roman Malinowski, Jerzy Ozdowski, Mieczyslaw Rakowski; Secretary of the party Central Committee Zbigniew Michalek; member of the Presidium, Secretary of the Supreme Committee Jozef Koziol; and members of the leadership of many ministries and cooperative organizations.

In the second part of the conference the chair was taken by Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

### Jaruzelski Arrives

LD071542 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] The conference of voivodas, mayors of towns with voivodship rank and plenipotentiaries of the Committee for Defense of the Homeland continues in the Hall of the Pillars in the Warsaw office of the Council of Ministers.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, has arrived for the second part of the deliberations following an interval.

### Jaruzelski, Others Speak

LD072200 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jun (PAP) -- Voivodas, voivodship-status city mayors and plenipotentiaries of the National Defense Committee came together at the Council of Ministers headquarters here today to review current political social and economic issues facing Poland and to divide tasks accordingly.

Present was General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

1st Deputy Interior Minister General Boguslaw Stachura sized up the political situation in Poland in the post-December 13 period. He dwelt on social moods and chief external and internal dangers for the normalization process. He stressed that martial law continued to be an essential factor of Poland's internal stability, security and order.

The external destabilizing danger, he said, is the strategy of global confrontation with the socialist countries pursued by the NATO states, particularly the U.S. administration, and coupled to the activity of subversive centres hostile to Poland. The internal danger [words indistinct] the existence and actions of illegal groups and organizations run by the political enemy of the socialist [words indistinct]. General Stachura stressed that the cases of group violations of public order put the authorities under the duty to take consistent and firm counteraction for the sake of society's interests.

Stanislaw Ciosek, secretary of the government's socio-political committee, said that the Polish Government wanted trade unions to be a constructive and creative and not an anarchic element of social economic and political life. He emphasized the role of the workers' self-management.

Presenting the outlook in the food and farming sector Agriculture Minister Wojtecki pointed to the need to buy from farmers (?up) to 5.5 million tons of grain from this year's crops as the central problem. This, according to the minister, is the vital amount required to cover the consumer needs and to tide over the imports problems.

He said that over the first four months this year the government sold to private farmers about 78 hectares of land, or three times more than in the corresponding period last year.

According to his ministry's estimates the purchase of animals for slaughter will this year slightly upwards of the plan.

Next Home Trade Minister Zenon Komender took the floor to stress that a process of gradually balancing the supply to the demand had set in on the Polish market, particularly in foods. A positive development, he noted, is an observably stronger link between the incomes and the production effects. But he predicted a further drop this year in the supply of many consumer durables.

In a closing address Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that life confirmed unequivocally the indispensability and correctness of the decision to introduce martial law. We have strengthened the state, and the authorities are able to secure peace and order for the society. The balance sheet of the past six months is, all in all, positive although it is still a long and extremely difficult road ahead of us to get out of the (?crisis).

Wojciech Jaruzelski told the voivodas and the committees' representatives of the need to ensure progress in economy and consolidation of confidence in the authorities. He stressed the role of initiative and effectiveness and of flexible response to all that will be decisive for an improvement of the situation. It is our desire that the party, performing its leading role, go side by side in the coalition front with the allied parties and non-party people, including the Pax and other lay catholic organizations and groups, with all patriotic forces.

In this context Gen Jaruzelski spoke of the need to draw intellectual circles into activities for the good of the country. This will also facilitate the overcoming of the so-called "inner emigration" attitude that can be still found among them. General Jaruzelski expressed the conviction that more and more clearly the society sees in the authorities a factor actively safeguarding socialist renewal and pursuing the activities consolidating the people's state.

JARUZELSKI DEPARTS FOR BUDAPEST CEMA CONFERENCE

LD071758 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] A Polish delegation headed by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has departed for Budapest to attend the 36th CEMA session which is scheduled to begin tomorrow.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Orzechowski at Ciechanow

LD072326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Today's plenary session of the PZPR Chiecanow Voivodship Committee was devoted to outlining current and future tasks in ideological activity, in light of the discussion on the draft ideological program declaration: "What Are We Fighting for, Where Are We Heading?" Taking part in the deliberations was Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The discussion on the draft declaration was held in the voivodship in all basic party organizations and at numerous other meetings. The party members approved the [word indistinct] drawing up of a document expressing the will and program of struggle of the whole party and not only the Central Committee for a socialist Poland, a state which is strong, orderly, just and rich, safeguarded against social conflicts and economic crises, it was stated during the plenum.

## Barcikowski Discusses Youth

LD072318 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jun (PAP) -- Problems of youth in the context of the theses for the forthcoming 9th PUWP CC plenary meeting to be devoted to the young generation of Poles were discussed at a meeting of a group of scientists and experts with PUWP Political Bureau member and CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski.

Kazimierz Barcikowski told the meeting that it is necessary to review conditions of getting youth involved in constructive work for the country. The bigger the share of young people in the overcoming of the crisis Poland is living through, the more effectively the crisis will be overcome, he said. He denied opinions according to which the present young generation is allegedly a generation of missed opportunities.

The keynote of the discussion was that all aspirations of youth that are not contradictory to socialism must be consistently realized. Correct and socially justified selection of issues that call for assistance and preferences is very important in the present difficult situation. Polish contemporary youth wants above all (?honestly) to study, work and live, and this is a great chance for the country.

The plenary meeting should be treated as an inauguration of a general, open and frank discussion of the party with youth about young people's problems. Youth must be told the truth above all, the participants in the meeting said.

## Opalko on Cadre Policy

AU071304 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jun 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Commonsense Must Rule Cadre Policy"]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Secretariat's task for party committee and organizations in connection with the eighth plenum resolution stress that cadre problems should be given greater attention.

The Secretariat points out that party echelons must intensify the power of their influence on the leading cadre and entire work forces in order to overcome various hindrances and to more rapidly master the new mechanisms of economic management, which calls for initiative and resourcefulness. These issues continue to be part and parcel of daily party practice.

Stanislaw Opalko, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the Tarnow PZPR Voivodship Committee, who participated in the meeting [time and place unknown], drew attention to the need to screen leading cadres. The party is being accused, he said among other things, that the party card is the key to official promotion. This accusation is false. Nonparty people and members of the [other] political parties have every opportunity for promotion as long as they possess the necessary professional, expert and moral qualifications. However, on the other hand, we must prevent the other extremity, which still took place not so long ago, when one's membership in the PZPR was a kind of obstacle preventing one from assuming a leading position. Cadre policy must be ruled by commonsense and by a complete knowledge of the situation, because this will guarantee the correct evaluation and the suitable selection of the best candidates for leading posts.

PRICE MINISTER DISCUSSES RESULTS OF PRICE HIKES

PM071357 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 May 82 pp 1-2

[Andrzej Leszczynski undated interview with Prof Zdzislaw Krasinski, minister of price affairs: "After the Introduction of New Prices..."]

[Text] It has been one of the axioms of the economic reform that retail prices of food, fuel and power as well as supply prices must be realistic, that is, increased. And the change in the prices of industrial products has been connected with this.

This is the fourth month in which we have to pay more for our food. The prices of industrial products have also increased during that period. Has that increase, together with the other mechanisms of the economic reform, helped to restore the market-money balance and "calm the market down" in accordance with the economists' forecasts? We discussed this subject with Prof Zdzislaw Krasinski, minister of price affairs.

[Question] What changes have occurred in the market during the past few months?

[Answer] I would be inclined to be cautious as far as any generalizations are concerned. This has been an unusual period -- on the one hand, workers have received so-called 13th month wages and, on the other, the Easter holiday period, during which people always buy more, has occurred. Pensioners have received 3-month compensation payments in advance, even though those of them who are bringing up children have not yet been paid the allowances to which they are entitled. And, finally, not everybody has paid for fuel and power at new prices.

I believe that information received since May will be more reliable. And this is why it is only now that we intend to carry out some more extensive studies. The Katowice Department of the Institute of Domestic Trade and Services, which has helped us with previous investigations, is planning to survey a representative sample of 4,500-5,000 families. At the same time, we want to initiate a systematic survey of 1,500-2,000 stores throughout the country. As a result, we will receive current information on what stores have in stock and what they are short of, what people especially need and what goods are "put aside," as storekeepers say.

[Question] In anticipation of the results of these surveys, let us talk about what developments you, minister, as the main architect of the price reform, can see with your own eyes in the market....

[Answer] I can see many interesting things. First of all, those ghastly, long lines in front of food stores have disappeared. Admittedly, stores selling clothes and footwear as well as other industrial products are still rather empty, but something can now be seen in food stores. Even though....

I travel a great deal throughout the country and I can see considerable differences. In most voivodships you can easily buy milk and cheese but in Silesia, for instance, shortages of these and other food products have been experienced.

Relatively, the best food supplies are available in food industry centers. Since the economic reform was implemented, enterprises have sought to increase production with their own interest in mind. They have been producing preserves, juices and a variety of vegetables.

However, all these products have mainly been supplied to the immediate neighborhood for, after all, transport is expensive. For instance, would the well-known Tarczyn fruit processing plant find it profitable to send its products to Silesia, considering that Warsaw is next-door?

[Question] All right but, after all, the trade department should accept the responsibility for....

[Answer] That's just it!

Even though most industrial enterprises have realized what the reform is about, this cannot be said of trade enterprises, which have continued to operate as before, that is, ponderously.

In the southern region, in a locality called Trzebieszowice, in Walbrzysk Voivodship, I came across a processing plant which processes herrings among other things. It charges Z22 for a jar of herrings even though according to the price list it could charge Z28. It is somehow able to make a profit, but it supplies only local people.

It has suggested to trade workers that in such cases they offer to pay enterprises slightly higher but nonetheless permissible prices. Why should the inhabitants of Warsaw not be able to taste those herrings from Trzebieszowice as well?

However, trade has been unable to force its way through voivodship turnpikes. And such turnpikes do exist. A number of voivodas have prohibited any export of food products and will not yield even if the local stores burst at the seams. Unfortunately, centralized trade has so far been unable to defy the voivodas' administrative orders.

[Question] It would appear, however, that such tactics can hardly help with respect to clothes, footwear and many other food products. Shortages are simply too widespread....

[Answer] I would agree that they cannot help a great deal because, as a result of a lack of raw materials, our production of industrial products is small. But, as we know, controlled and contractual prices are generally binding in the industrial sector.

[Question] Well now, I was beginning to forget that I was in the office of the minister of price affairs....

[Answer] Understandably, enterprises which produce goods to which contractual prices apply have found themselves in a more favorable situation. Producers of goods sold at prices subject to controls, which merely equal production costs, do not come so well out of this.

Our fears have been justified. The production of goods subject to price control is being abandoned in favor of goods sold at contractual prices which, in addition, have often been excessively and unjustifiably increased with a view to easy profits. Such profits are undeserved and dishonest.

I am afraid that in such a situation prices subject to control will become of merely archival value. There will be price lists but there will be no goods. Except at black market prices on the free market. I realize that the aim of price control was to protect family budgets, but economic laws are inexorable.

I believe, furthermore, that our limited stocks of industrial products should be distributed in accordance with some fairer principles.

[Question] Exactly -- in some voivodships you can buy shirts, tights, footwear and socks whereas in others there is a general shortage of such goods in the stores.

[Answer] This is unfair, and these discrepancies must be ended. This also applies to so-called lottery sales in certain enterprises, which have nothing in common with rational distribution. I have mentioned such details in order to make readers realize how many various factors affect the market situation. The price increase was no isolated step but part of the economic reform, and this is how it should be judged -- in conjunction with the reform.

So if, despite various restrictions, perturbations, deficiencies and shortages, a hint of market stabilization, albeit in an embryonic form, has emerged, this has been due to the fact that people have begun to be careful of the money they spend. We are beginning to observe efforts to adapt to the new situation.

[Question] But is this not happening at the cost of excessive restrictions in the consumption of dairy produce, eggs, fruit and vegetables? We have ocassionally heard that some of the rationed meat is not being purchased. Is this not due to the fact that some families simply cannot afford to but it?

[Answer] As far as I know, some 12 percent of the meat supplied, that is, some 8,000-12,000 tons per month, remains unsold. Who does not buy the meat? Farmers and peasant-workers [chlopi-robotnicy], among others, fail to make use of childrens' coupons. A rabbit or chicken raised at home costs less. I do not rule out the possibility, however, that some other families as well cannot afford to purchase their entire meat rations.

[Question] What families are involved? Are they families with many children?

[Answer] I do not think so because, as a result of allowances, the real incomes of such families seem to have increased. In any case, this emerges from the information given by the Main Statistical Office. In fact, it is the single and retired people and pensioners who are worse off because their real incomes have decreased, in some cases by 50 percent. The better-off among them have been especially badly hit. It emerges from the information received from the Main Statistical Office that on average the real incomes of working class families fell 23 percent during the first quarter.

This has been a result of the crisis and not -- contrary to what some people assert -- of price increases or of the economic reform either. The new, higher prices have merely confirmed the fall in the standard of living. As far as meat consumption is concerned, for instance, it has fallen to the 1972 level. If prices were lower, we would nonetheless be buying less because there would be nothing to buy. And, in addition, it would be more difficult to obtain that smaller amount.

[Question] All the same, it can be deduced from enquiries made by us journalists that a considerable number of families are in fact unable to cope financially.

[Answer] Yes, unfortunately, this is true, even though I believe that this is not a widespread phenomenon. But nonetheless special aid should be given to such families.

I believe that the poorest families should be given additional compensation, which should be clearly earmarked for them. And this is under consideration. Families which are unable to increase their income should be given some more discerning social protection. Social organizations have the important task of finding them and ensuring adequate aid for them.

However, it is necessary to restrict such steps to really justified situations -- to families which are really unable to help themselves. Let me emphasize that caution is indispensable, because any larger influx of money onto the market could destroy the weak seed of market balance which has recently germinated.

It was only after a long time -- in March 1982 -- that the gap between the amount of money spent on buying goods and the level of incomes was narrowed. But let us remember that the inflation overhang which we inherited from previous years is still with us. According to information supplied by the Polish National Bank, the population's savings and financial assets amounted to Z1,222 billion, and they keep increasing. In April they increased by Z16 billion. It is therefore necessary to ensure that uncovered money does not again disorganize the market.

[Question] I dare say that the question "What next?" will be in order.

[Answer] This question has been put to me whenever the occasion has arisen. When it was put to me during a recent meeting with Polish State Railroad employees at Ostrow Wielkopolski I replied by asking: What would you like to be done? The people concerned replied almost in chorus: Please increase the price of tea and coffe if this will ensure that they are available. They also suggested that the price of rail tickets be increased.

[Question] Since it is the minister of price affairs who mentions such an episode, is that not a discreet hint that prices are to be increased again?

[Answer] I am simply in favor of flexible price fixing. The customers' decisions influence it in a fundamental way. We stipulated, for instance, that the price of an egg should henceforth be Z16, but what do people now pay for an egg? Z9 or even Z7.50, for smaller eggs. In accordance with the same principle, it was necessary to reduce the price of salted butter.

I believe that millions of customers and their reactions and decisions constitute a more effective form of control than, as I have pointed out, the nine different commissions which have been set up to control prices. Obviously I do not deny their importance, but I believe that in the end many problems will be resolved on the market.

[Question] At one time you used to receive many letters containing remarks by and replies from people with respect to the ways in which the price reform should be implemented. What is the tenor of the letters you receive now?

[Answer] I have lately been receiving fewer letters -- this seems to indicate that the public's misgivings about prices have been allayed to some extent. However, people have continued to write. It has been suggested in some letters that whenever stocks of certain goods increase considerably, people should be allowed to purchase them at slightly higher prices but without coupons. Rationed goods would be purchased at official prices while additional amounts of goods could be purchased at higher prices which would nonetheless by lower than black market prices. I do not know whether I now should mention alcohol, for instance, but it seems to be a good example.

As a result, we would have a certain price movement which would lead to balanced prices and, whenever any goods became plentiful, rationing could be abolished and prices reduced. I believe that we should not become used to shopping exclusively with coupons in our hands. It is true that this is now necessary, but it is an unfortunate necessity.

When I think of the future I imagine a well supplied market within the reach of everybody, sales free of control and, at the same time, flexible prices. I believe that at present these are rather distant prospects. However, despite the difficult conditions now prevailing, we should waste no opportunity for preserving a traditional market. It would be a bad thing if we were to become accustomed to the present, provisional state of affairs, even though it is unavoidable in a crisis situation.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON ENTERPRISE LOANS TO STATE

AU071438 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP correspondent Janusz Kotarski interview with Vice Minister of Finances Mieszyslaw Mieszczankowski: "Opportunity to Stabilize and Balance -- date and place not given]

[Text] The government draft budget for 1982 proposes that the state should obtain a stabilization loan from state enterprises. Your PAP correspondent had an interview on this subject with Mieczyslaw Mieszczankowski, excerpts of which we publish below.

[Question] How do you evaluate the economic situation of enterprises and their potential to surrender part of their profits to the state budget?

[Answer] The economic reform solutions concerning the taxation and distribution of the profits made by enterprises make it possible for most of them to achieve the level of profitability that could ensure extended production [reprodukcja rozszerzona] and wage increases to match production results. Preliminary estimates indicate that the gross profits of enterprises this year will amount to about Z870 billion, which would be reduced to Z440 billion after income tax has been paid. These Z440 billion would be profits for distribution, which shows that the situation this year is the reverse of last year's situation, when most enterprises had deficits or made no profit.

We believe that granting the state a loan that would amount to 30 percent of the profits for distribution -- that is, to about Z140 billion -- will not shake the finances of enterprises. Having granted the state such a loan, enterprises would still be left with about Z300 billion of net profits. To this we should add about Z80 billion deposited with various unused funds as well as the expected incomes of about Z170 billion from the sinking fund. In this way -- despite the assistance given to the state -- enterprises would have at their disposal some Z550 billion. Having paid up Z140 billion of investment credits, Z150 billion of the vocational activization fund and Z110 billion of the reserve and the work force funds, enterprises would still be left with about Z150 billion for investments, for financing increases in turnover resources and for other expenditures. Given the restricted possibilities for investments, it is almost certain that part of that sum will not be spent.

The primary reason for the budget deficit is the very high expenditure on social benefits and recompensations. At the same time, we must continue with large subsidies for unprofitable enterprises, for agriculture and for some foods (milk and so on). Withdrawing such subsidies would at once affect prices.

The budget deficit caused by the aforementioned issues is very high and is estimated at about Z370 billion, which is 14 percent of all our expenditures. Such a high deficit threatens high inflation and may undermine market balance, which we are achieving with such difficulty. That is why we cannot agree that the budget should have a tremendous deficit, while enterprises should possess considerable sums of money originating primarily with increased prices. In such a case there could occur an excessive expansion of the investment program, and the trend to restore the economy to its correct economic proportions could be frustrated.

The stabilization loan does not in any way violate the principles of the economic reform, because it will be granted by profit-making enterprises only. Loss-making enterprises and those who live by subsidies will be excluded from the loan, whose interest will be 5 percent. The banks will regard loan payments as liquid assets when assessing the credit credibility of the individual enterprises. The loan is proportional to profits, which means it does not curb one's interest in making profits.

[Question] What do you propose in regard to repaying the loan?

[Answer] We propose that loan payments should begin with the summing up of results in the first half of the year and will continue each month up to and including December. The final summing up of the loan will be done before the annual balance sheet is verified.

Repayment of the loan will begin in 1984 in two or three equal annual installments deducted at the rate of one-twelfth of the sum of the repayment allowed every month from the taxes due to the budget. [as published]

[Question] Is there any other solution for the budget?

[Answer] The proposal for the loan in question has been put forward at a time when it is still uncertain how high the budgetary incomes from taxation will be. Should it turn out that the total sum of such incomes considerably exceeds the sum envisaged in the budget, the minister of finances will accordingly lower the percentage of the profits set aside for the loan. The necessary correction would be effected during the annual loan accounts.

However, this is only a hypothetical possibility. There is little probability that taxation incomes will help eliminate a larger part of the budget deficit. That is why the stabilization loan is a necessary measure calculated to balance the budget and represents one of the important lines along which to overcome our crisis.

WARSAW REPORTS IMPROVED COAL, CEMENT SUPPLIES

LD070858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] The backlog of coal supplies for rural areas is being gradually made good. In the first 4 months of this year supplies increased by nearly 1.1 million tons, while for the second quarter the plans envisage a further increase by 760,000 tons. This has made it possible to increase coal sales to farmers by 500,000 tons during the period January to the end of April. At the same time it has already been possible to set up at least minimum reserves in depots, thus permitting speedier implementation of the outstanding commitments to farmers.

During the past months the supplies of cement for rural needs have also been stepped up by nearly 550,000 tons. However, the ensuing advantages for rural construction are restricted by an increasing deficit of other materials.

WROCLAW FACTORY WORKER POLL FAVORS STRIKE

NC061419 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 6 Jun 82

[By Claudine Canetti]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jun (AFP) -- A majority of workers polled secretly in a factory in Wroclaw, western Poland, have come out in favor of a general strike, and a minority even support armed resistance, Western correspondents here were told today.

The poll, in the form of five questions, was said to have been carried out early last month by a study group of the Wroclaw branch of the independent trade union federation Solidarity, suspended under martial law. The factory was not named, but according to the pollsters it employs 3,000 blue-collar and white-collar workers and a total of 495 questionnaires were filled in.

To the first question, 81 percent of blue-collar workers and 87 percent of white-collar workers expressed the view that Solidarity should continue its clandestine opposition to the regime, "but in a way that creates the fewest possible casualties." Another 17 percent of the former group and 13 percent of the latter favored the "all or nothing" approach. Only 2 percent of the blue-collar group, and none of their white-collar comrades, added that "there is no further point in resistance" and that the present situation must be accepted.

To the second question, on ways of continuing Solidarity's struggle, 54 percent (blue collar) and 62 percent (white collar) voted for a general strike. Another 32 percent (blue collar) and 38 percent (white collar) favored passive resistance, and 22 percent and 7 percent respectively approved "armed insurrection." Some workers ticked two of the question's three options.

In the event of preparations for a general strike or an insurrection, 50 percent (blue collar) and 56 percent (white collar) supported the view that any such action must await the appropriate moment, against 23 percent and 31 percent respectively who considered that the action should be this summer "at the latest," and another respective 25 percent and 9 percent who supported the view that such action should be launched "as quickly as possible."

To a fourth question, concerning their personal attitude in the event of a strike or an insurrection, 86 percent (blue collar) and 71 percent (white collar) replied they would play an active role. Another 12 percent and 27 percent respectively said they would support the action from the sidelines, and only 3 percent of blue-collar workers said they would be opposed. There were no "against" replies from the white-collar questionees.

To the final question -- were they members of Solidarity -- only four of the 495 answered "no." According to the study group, 90 percent of Wroclaw workers are Solidarity members.

SOLIDARITY LEADER SAYS MEMBERS WILL 'RISK LIVES'

NC071747 Paris AFP in English 1516 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jun (AFP) -- A founder of the now-suspended trade union Solidarity, Bogdan Lis, has said that, if necessary, union members will not hesitate to risk their lives to fight for their rights. In an interview in the clandestine weekly SOLIDARITY, written by members of the union's Warsaw committee, Mr Lis said Solidarity's "essential task" now was to "regroup its forces" in order to "pressure" the government to begin a dialogue with Polish society.

Mr Lis, hiding out in the Baltic port city of Gdansk after escaping arrest when martial law was declared last December, warned that if Solidarity were banned, social "entente" would end and militant workers would use "a general strike to show we are ready for anything."

"If there is no other way, we will risk our lives," he added.

Mr Lis, one of the four members of the national provisional committee formed clandestinely by Solidarity members still at large, said strikes as widespread as those in August, 1980, could occur, with the Lenin naval shipyards in Gdansk giving the signal to the country.

But "the (social) explosion must not begin too soon. The struggle must be led so that society can reap the gains for the sacrifices it will make," he added.

Mr Lis said "pacification" by security forces of strikes in effect when martial law was declared was generally peaceful since workers "did not choose to defend themselves, although they could have." As an example, Mr Lis said workers had erected barricades of railway cars in the (?Gdansk) naval shipyards. But Solidarity leaders wanted at all costs to avoid a "blood bath" since "the authorities were ready to kill the workers," Mr Lis said.

The special security ZOMO [as received] forces "won a battle" but "the backbone of society was not broken," he added. Today this "society lives" and resistance is visible, Mr Lis said.

Clandestine printing presses were functioning, [words indistinct] tracts circulated hidden in overcoats, clandestine structures were set up, strikes carried out and demonstrations (?organized), he said.

But he admitted that "the struggle for workers' rights will be a long one."

FORMER SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS SENTENCED 2 JUNE

AU041428 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jun 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Sentences for Disclosing a State Secret"]

[Text] The case has closed before the Regional Court in Tarnobrzeg against Mieczyslaw Nieradka, chairman of the Solidarity factory committee at the "Siarkopol" sulphur mining and processing enterprise, and Zbigniew Satara, chairman of Solidarity's coordination committee attached to the sulphur industry.

They were accused of disclosing a state secret without authorization on 2 November in Machow.

The court found them guilty and sentenced both of them to deprivation of freedom for 1 and 1/2 years, suspended for 3 years, plus a fine of Z15,000, plus the costs of the trial.

The sentence is not legally binding.

MILITARY COURTS SENTENCE MARTIAL LAW OFFENDERS

AU071710 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Jun 82 p 8

[PAP report: "Report From the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office"]

[Excerpts] The press correspondent from the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office has informed a PAP journalist that in May military courts sentenced the following persons, among others:

Irmigard Szarawarska, a tour director of foreign tours in Kolobrzeg, was sentenced by the Pomeranian Military District Court to deprivation of freedom for 3 years plus loss of civic rights for 2 years, for posting leaflets in public places around Kolobrzeg which she had made herself containing insults to the system of the Polish People's Republic and its executive bodies;

Jan Zywiec, a medical technician from the Krosno Voivodship United Hospital, was sentenced by the Warsaw Military District Court to deprivation of freedom for 4 years and loss of civic rights for 3 years, for preparing and distributing false information likely to cause public unrest and disturbances and insulting the system of the Polish People's Republic and its executive bodies;

Jerzy Lis was sentenced by the Silesian Military District Court to deprivation of freedom for 6 years, loss of civic rights for 3 years and a fine of Z5,000 for armed robbery, in which he took a leather jacket and electronic watch from his victim, and for illegally possessing a firearm and ammunition. He is a habitual criminal;

The Warsaw Military District Court sentenced Andrzej Maslach to deprivation of freedom for 4 years and 6 months and loss of civic rights for 4 years; Miroslaw Copa received deprivation of freedom for 4 years and loss of civic rights for 3 years; and Janusz Dziewa received deprivation of freedom for 3 years and 6 months and loss of civic rights for 3 years for organizing a protest strike in a militarized division of the "Stalowa Wola" steelworks on 13 January. M. Copa and J. Dziewa also organized such a strike on 13 April;

The Silesian Military District Court sentenced Tadeusz Dworakowski, employed at the Polish State Railways locomotive shed in Walbrzych, to deprivation of freedom for 6 years, loss of civic rights for 4 years and confiscation of his entire property; Piotr Wawrowski, unemployed, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom and loss of civic rights for 5 years plus confiscation of his entire property; Zbigniew Bogdanski, employed at the glassworks in Walbrzych, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 5 years and loss of civic rights for 3 years; and Jozef Bogdanski was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 4 years and loss of civic rights for 3 years. All of them founded and participated in an illegal organization called "the Secret Fascist Organization," whose aim was to overthrow the system of the Polish People's Republic by force. They employed emblems of German fascist organizations as the emblems of their own organization.

Military prosecutors are also continuing intensified preventive activity which is particularly aimed at stopping young people from violating the legal order in force during martial law. In May, many meetings and talks were held in schools of all kinds, colleges as well as workplaces. The activity being carried out in this sphere by prosecutors from the Naval Prosecutor's Office in Gdynia deserves special mention.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL, DEPUTIES DISCUSS TASKS 7 JUN

LD072230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] A session of deputy voivodship prosecutors was held in the General Prosecutor's Office. Prosecutor General Franciszek Rusek took part. Tasks in legal, civic rights and (?rights) that follow from the labor contract were discussed. It was said during the session that the tasks of the Prosecutor's Office include, on the one hand, implementing the function of defense of rights of citizens and their vital interests, and on the other hand, taking action to ensure that citizens and state offices, institutions, and organs of economic self-management observe the law.

A great deal of time was devoted to cooperation between the prosecutor's offices and the committees for the defense of the homeland, with committees for national regeneration, and with social organizations, which exert a considerable influence on moulding correct legal relations. The prosecutor general stressed that in the current socio-economic situation in Poland, the organizational units of the Prosecutor's Office have a particular duty to utilize all legal means to defend public order, to assure the rule of law and protect the rights of citizens.

ILLEGAL YOUTH CIRCLE NOT TO BE PROSECUTED

AU071251 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Jun 32 p 8

[PAP report: "A Humanitarian Gesture -- the Members of the Illegal Circle Will Not Be Punished"]

[Text] The Citizens' Militia in Czestochowa have uncovered an illegal organization called the "Freedom" Youth Circle. It was founded by three pupils from the Adam Mickiewicz college of general education in Czestochowa. It was modelled on the Confederation for an Independent Poland and the Independent Students' Association and adopted for itself the aim of "fighting against the pseudocommunist anarchy in Poland and the rule of the Military Council of National Salvation," as it announced.

The "Freedom Youth Circle commenced its activity on 29 December last year. It carried out its first action on 15 January, which was the distribution of leaflets. The next steps taken by members of this organization were similar.

During the May church celebrations at the Jasna Gora monastery, contacts were established with students from Lublin and Przemysl. These offered their young colleagues from Czestochowa illegal Solidarity publication. Based on this kind of literature, so-called historical truth evenings were organized.

At the time of its unmasking (24 May), the "Freedom" Youth pupils from the above-named college and from technical schools and post-college medical students.

The detainees admitted to their activity and revealed all their material and a pistol they were in possession of.

The directorate of the voivodship Citizens' Militia command and the Military Prosecutor's Office took advantage of their powers and waived investigation proceedings. This means that the young people will not face a court and will not be sentenced.

This humanitarian gesture by the security forces was discussed during a meeting at the voivodship Citizens' Militia command. Representatives from the voivodship Prosecutor's Office, the Citizens' Militia and the Security Service, principals and teachers from schools that were interested and the parents of the boys took part in it. Correct patterns for upbringing have to be applied to juveniles, and with this appeal Maj Wieslaw Szydlowski, deputy commandant of the voivodship Citizens' Militia command, turned to the parents and the young people's teachers.

MILITARY TAKES OVER FOREIGN GIFT DISTRIBUTION

LD061834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski -- Date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Deputy Premier, there is an unpleasant atmosphere concerning the distribution of gifts from abroad. Opinions on this matter vary a lot.

[Answer] The commission dealing with the distribution of gifts on a national scale is not affiliated with the Ministry of Health.

It is of social-and-government nature, being a coordinating commission consisting of all organizations which are interested in distributing donations from abroad. Yesterday I talked with the premier, Wojciech Jaruzelski, on this subject, and we established that the operation of distributing gifts will have military control. Thus we shall have a new element, which will make things easier.

[Question] When will this come into force?

[Answer] It will come into force at once. Voivodships will have military control as far as the distribution of gifts is concerned.

YOUTH UNION, LAY SOCIETY URGE LAY EDUCATION

AU041446 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 1 Jun 82 p 2

[SYZ report: "Problems of Lay Education"]

[Text] The Union of Socialist Polish Youth has so far neglected the task of fostering the world outlooks of young people, and at the voivodship level there has almost been no cooperation between the youth movement and the society for the Advancement of Secular Culture. Nor have there been any joint programs for work among young people, and these defects have reduced the effectiveness of appropriate measures. The 31 May meeting of the leaderships of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth and the Society for the Advancement of Secular Culture, which was attended by Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the union's Main Administration, and by Wieslawa Krol, secretary general of the society's Main Board, discussed the aforementioned issues.

The meeting stressed the need to create a permanent platform for cooperation in the young generation's lay training. The youth center of lay culture and laicization in Plock Voivodship is to serve as such a platform, whose task would be an extensive popularization of the idea of religious tolerance, Marxist philosophy, the principles of humanism and socialist customs and rituals. The center would also train the personnel for such activities.

The meeting also proposed to reinstate the circles of young rationalizers, which had proved themselves in practice, and to set up circles of young Marxists and of young people's studies in religion in many urban centers. Young teachers should commit themselves to such activities to a greater extent than hitherto.

However, all these activities must be adapted to the potential receptive powers of the individual communities, J. Jaskiernia said. Only in this way will it be possible to achieve effectiveness in the sphere of world outlooks, which is now a strategic sphere in the activities of the socialist state.

GLEMP MEETS WITH FRG EPISCOPATE 3-5 JUNE

LD071652 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the Episcopates of Poland and the FRG took place 3-5 June. A communique on the meeting published by the Episcopate Press Bureau states that the central theme of the deliberations was the deepening of contacts and development of initiatives on the European plane. The present visit was a renewed expression of the implementation of the recommendations of the Second Vatican Council for the Episcopal conferences of various countries on creating and nurturing natural contacts, the communique states. The talks centered around the problems of the way in which the churches of both countries can make their contribution to European renewal. (?They) must never stop caring about the general good of all and the fate of all generations throughout the world, the communique says.

During the meeting there was also discussion of the future strengthening of the various present contacts. Both sides think that meetings on other planes should also be deepened.

The question of humanitarian aid for people in Poland was also discussed.

The talks were chaired by Chairman of the German Episcopal Conference Cardinal Jozef Hoeffner and the Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp.

CZYREK DISCUSSES UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD072026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0615 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Correspondent Jerzy Wojdyla interview with Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek prior to his departure for UN General Assembly session on disarmament in New York -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, perhaps we could begin with a few words about how this session came to be convened: On whose initiative did it happen?

[Answer] The present extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament has been convened as a result of the resolution of the previous, first, session devoted to this issue, which was held 4 years ago in 1978. Then it came about particularly as a result of the initiative of the Third World countries, the developing countries, supported by the socialist countries. At the first session it was decided that the next special session would be convened in 4 years' time, and would be devoted on the one hand to a review of the implementation of the decisions taken and also to outlining the future program of disarmament dialogue. Fortunately, it turns out that the present session falls at a time which is almost (?decisive) for (?disarmament) issues, for since the United States severed the dialogue with the Soviet Union, after the Americans (?started) on a policy of quantitative and qualitative arms race, we have, so to speak, a renaissance, both in the policy of states as well as in public opinion, on the issue of arms and disarmament. One can, therefore, expect that, (?regardless) of the resolution passed, the very fact of its taking place plays a positive role.

[Question] Especially now, in this tense international situation.

[Answer] Exactly. It will undoubtedly be a return in international dialogue to the issues of military detente and, by the same token, to detente in general and to the strengthening of international security.

[Question] Mr Minister, the world was recently told about the Soviet disarmament initiatives, which were presented in the interview by Leonid Brezhnev for the daily PRAVDA and also, recently, in the speech by the Soviet leader at the Komsomol congress, to mention one occasion.

[Answer] Indeed, a significant role in what I have called the renaissance on the issue of disarmament is being played by the consistent Soviet policy, [words indistinct] always has presented a disarmament line, put forward various proposals going in the direction of entering into dialogue on one disarmament topic or another; and it must be said that this has maintained the essential climate and sustained the interest which should be attached to the issue of disarmament. The recent Soviet initiatives have a particular significance; they have created the possibility of entering into dialogue with the United States, and above all, a dialogue on matters which have a bearing on the general discussion of disarmament matters [word indistinct] and at the present UN session, a dialogue on such matters as Euromissiles or strategic arms and nuclear weapons. These are (?problems) fundamental today for strengthening security and for finding ways to military detente. From the beginning Poland has supported all the Soviet proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev. They have found a broad response and also support from international public opinion. They have also been supported by a number of statesmen in the West and undoubtedly those initiatives, so to speak, paved the way for the present stage of disarmament talks.

[Question] [Word indistinct] it is no accident that for several weeks now President Ronald Reagan has been making, one can say, [words indistinct] aimed at presenting the good will of the United States on disarmament. For the first time (?President) Reagan did not reject straight away -- may I be permitted to recall this here -- as he used to do before, the Soviet proposals concerning a meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, for example. How do you evaluate the present policy of the U.S. administration on this matter?

[Answer] The U.S. administration must (?take into account) in its decisions both the standpoint of the Soviet Union and also, I think, its own and international public opinion, which is deeply involved at the moment, as we can see by the mass movements, on the issue of disarmament. The United States has therefore taken steps and agreed with the Soviet Union on [word indistinct] for beginning talks on Eurostrategic arms and recently on strategic arms. We would like to believe and we would highly appraise it, if this were to signify a turning-point in U.S. policy up to now on the issue of arms and disarmament. The world would gain a great deal if Soviet-American talks could lead to military detente.

[Question] In accordance with a tradition stretching back many years, the Polish delegation took a very active part in this type of debate in the UN forum. [passage indistinct] Perhaps a few words on that subject, Mr Minister, if you could?

[Answer] Poland was traditionally very involved in the struggle for disarmament. We intend to recall in (?our) speech as well the 25th anniversary of the Polish plan for a nuclear-free zone in Europe. One should also recall other disarmament initiatives by our country: for instance, the dialogue devoted to those matters. At the moment, our role in the UN is a special one because of participation in the work of the Security Council as a permanent member of that council. We will support all constructive proposals and initiatives aimed at real progress on the issues of disarmament on the principles of equal security of all states and nations of the world. After all, Poland knows what war is and what war can threaten; our involvement will, therefore, be active; it will be determined; it will be a genuine [word indistinct], expressing the interests of our nation and our society, which, after all, are not only in our national interests, but coincide with the interests of the whole of humanity.

[Question] What can the world expect of the special session of the UN General Assembly? What in your opinion is its significance in the present international situation?

[Answer] I don't think that the current session will be able to bring any decisive breakthrough on the issue of disarmament, but it will undoubtedly lead to a step in that direction. Maybe a favorable review will be made of the efforts up to now, although it will not be possible to note many successes; but efforts were, after all, made and they should be evaluated. I think that it will, however, be more important to undertake work on further development of the action program on disarmament issues which was worked out at the previous session. The enrichment of that program will have an important significance in international dialogue. All in all, however, I think that the most important result of the session will be to draw attention to the seriousness of the disarmament situation, the arms situation, and the mobilization of the efforts of states and societies to achieve progress in disarmament dialogue, and by the same token strengthening international security and peace. I think that the [words indistinct] Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation and the reduction of their potentials scheduled for 29 June. This is an issue of fundamental significance for world peace and the opening of those talks will also have a positive bearing on the course of the session [words indistinct].

## FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH UN SECRETARY GENERAL

LD080912 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 8 Jun (PAP) -- Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek on Monday met with U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to discuss the issues of the second special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly, Poland's current cooperation with the United Nations in the context of the present international situation.

The U.N. secretary general highly evaluated Poland's activity in the United Nations and her role in actions for international security. He voiced the belief that Poland would make further constructive contributions to international efforts aimed at the consolidation of world peace and security.

On behalf of the Polish Government, Minister Czyrek expressed appreciation to the U.N. Secretary General for his efforts aimed at eliminating the hotbeds of tension, activity in favour of international security, and informed him about the efforts made by the Polish Government to ensure peace in the country and in its external relations.

## USSR'S SKACHKOV CONSULTED ON INDUSTRIAL AID

### Obodowski Meeting

LD072318 Warsaw PAP in English 2047 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jun (PAP) -- Poland's Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski today received Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries Semen Skachkov to discuss cooperation in the construction of complete industrial projects and Soviet aid in the construction of the first stage of the underground railway system in Warsaw. The meeting was attended by Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz.

### Metro Construction Agreement

LD072258 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] An agreement has been signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade between Poland and the Soviet Union on economic and technical cooperation in the construction of Warsaw's first metro line. The agreement envisages technical aid in the construction and start of operation of the first section of the 23km railway. Twenty-three stations are to be constructed on this section. The Soviet aid will be expressed through delivery to Poland of machinery, equipment and materials through the whole period of construction, that is, in the years 1983-95; the delivery of machines and equipment will take place upon credit principles. The Polish crews will also be helped by Soviet specialists. Polish workers and engineers will also be given training in the Soviet Union.

According to the contract, the Soviet Union will hand over gratis to Poland, as a gift from the Soviet people, a complete technical documentation of the construction and of the machines and installations Polish industry will be producing to serve the needs of this investment project. The gift also includes certain materials which are indispensable to the construction, along with 90 cars for utilization on the first section of the Warsaw metro.

The contract was signed on the Polish side by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade, and on the Soviet side by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Those present were Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the Politburo, Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Warsaw ZPR Committee; Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Planning Commission; Deputy Premier Andrzej Jedynak; General Tadeusz Hupalowski, minister of administration, local economy and protection of the environment; General Mieczyslaw Debicki, mayor of Warsaw; and Deputy Minister Jerzy Majewski, government plenipotentiary for matters concerning the construction of the metro. Boris Aristov, ambassador of the Soviet Union, was also present.

## JARUZELSKI RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD071804 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has received Stanislaw Kociolek, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Poland to the USSR.

COMMUNIQUE ON JARUZELSKI DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU071545 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Jun 82 pp 1, 5

[Joint Romanian-Polish communique on Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's 4 June visit to Romania issued in Bucharest]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania on 4 June 1982.

The Polish delegation enjoyed a warm welcome which is an expression of the traditional feelings of friendship and regard linking the Romanian people and the Polish people.

The party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom and for socialism.

During the visit, official talks took place which were attended on the Romanian side by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Commitee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense; Gheorghe Petrescu, member of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Iosif Uglar, member of the RCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], Constantin Arseni, vice chairman of the SDUF National Council and chairman of the SDUF Central Committee; Vasile Pungan, RCP Central Committee member and minister secretary of state and counselor to the president of the republic; Stefan Birlea, RCP Central Committee member and department director to the party secretary general and president of the republic; Iulian Plostinaru, RCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Committee for People's Council Problems; Pantelimon Gavanescu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, and Ion Cosma, RCP Central Committee member and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Polish People's Republic.

On the Polish side by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation; Comrades Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic; Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, PZPR Central Committee member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Prof Jozef Kukulka, vice chairman of the ZSL Steering Committee; Jozef Musiol, vice chairman of the SD Central Committee; Kazimierz Morawski, president of the Main Administration of the Christian Social Association and member of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic: Division Gen Tadeusz Hupalowski, member of the Military Council for National Salvation, minister of administration, local economy and environment protection of the Polish People's Republic; Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Central Council of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth; Stanislaw Miskiewicz, first secretary of the PZPR Szczecin Voivodship committee; and Boleslaw Koperski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

I. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reported on the activity carried out by the communists and working people in Romania and on the results achieved in implementing the 12th party congress decisions regarding the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and in implementing the 5-year plan tasks of further developing the forces of production, improving the people's material and cultural living standard, strengthening socialist democracy and Socialist Romania's transition from the stage of a developing country to that of an economically medium-developed country.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that in implementing the ninth congress decisions, the PZPR acts to strengthen the party's unity and cohesion and its links with the workers class and the people. Cooperating closely with the allied parties -- the ZSL and SD -- the PZPR wants to create a broad patriotic front that will unite all social forces favoring socialism in order to build a powerful and prosperous socialist Polish state. The efforts of the Government of the Polish People's Republic are directed at strengthening and mobilizing the society to surmount the crisis and develop the economy and to ensure order and combat the actions of the destructive antisocialist forces.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the RCP and all Romanian people have shown understanding for the decisions made by Poland and believe that the country's problems are internal problems that must be solved by the Polish people without any outside interference. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the RCP's trust and that of the Romanian people that the PZPR, the Polish workers class and people have the necessary capability to resolve the problems linked to completely normalizing the situation and further developing Poland along the road of socialism.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed thanks for the support granted by the Socialist Republic of Romania in that difficult time for Poland.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski noted with satisfaction that relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the PZPR and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic are developing successfully in conformity with the principles and provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1970 and the statement of May 1977.

Both sides stressed that mutual summit contacts, cooperation between the RCP and PZPR, as well as cooperation between the governments and parliaments of both countries constitute an extremely important factor for strengthening and deepening relations at various levels between both countries and peoples. The cooperation that is developing between the political, youth and civic organizations of the two countries also contributes to this.

During the talks, the two sides noted with satisfaction the favorable development of Romanian-Polish economic relations. Between 1976 and 1980 mutual deliveries doubled compared with the preceding 5-year plan. Along with constantly increasing the volume of exchanges, the structure of goods diversified to the benefit of both sides. During this period a number of cooperation ventures materialized in machine-building, metallurgy, chemistry and other fields of common interest.

The two sides expressed their determination to further deepen mutually advantageous economic relations by paying particular attention to production-sharing to meet the requirements of their national economies for raw materials, energy, modern machines and equipment.

It was agreed that the governments of the two countries, the joint commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and the planning and foreign trade bodies should take action to further increase mutual good exchanges, to conclude understandings and conventions for bilateral cooperation and specialization which are still under study. Measures will be taken for new action in the field of the machine-building industry, electrotechnical engineering and electronics, chemistry and metallurgy and in the extractive industry and other branches. Romanian-Polish scientific-technical cooperation will also be deepened.

Both sides reiterated their determination to contribute to developing cooperation within CEMA to implement the targets set forth in the comprehensive program and in special programs for long-term cooperation to meet the CEMA member countries' needs for raw materials, fuels, other materials, machines and tools, consumer goods and foodstuffs to a greater extent and from their own resources.

The two sides were in favor of further developing Romanian-Polish cooperation in such fields as science, culture, education, health, information and mass media, sports and tourism.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski reiterated the determination of the two parties and states to act to constantly strengthen friendship and cooperation in all fields in the interests of the Romanian people and the Polish people.

II. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed their concern over the aggravation of the international situation as a result of the accentuation of the imperialist policy of force and as a result of the accumulation of certain problems and conflicts, of the worsening of the world economic situation and of the intensified arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, a fact that creats serious dangers for the peoples' security and peace.

The two sides stressed the need to unite the efforts of all countries and all progressive and democratic forces to combat the policy of dealing from force and confrontation and to take active measures for detente and cooperation and for resolving all dispites between contries by peaceful means.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski reasserted Romania's and Poland's determination to develop friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and to expand relations and cooperation with the developing countries and to develop cooperation with all countries with different social systems in the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

Both sides believe that strengthening peace, trust and international cooperation requires the strict respect in interstate relations for the principles of independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, renunciation of the use or threat of force and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. In this connection, both sides asserted that the measures taken by the United States and other NATO member countries aimed at an economic and political boycott against Poland and discrimination against the socialist countries are at variance with the generally accepted norms of international law, the UN Charter and the CSCE Final Act. They believe that it is necessary to renounce any economic or other measures that mean interference in Poland's domestic affairs.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic attach great importance to the second UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament and declare that they are ready to act so the session will bring about tangible results to curb the arms race and to take practical disarmament measures.

Both sides are for prohibiting the use, production of and experimentation with nuclear weapons, for preventing the production and development of new mass-destruction types and systems of weapons and for prohibiting chemical, radiological and neutron arms, and are against the deployment of any types of weapons in the cosmos and are for other measures designed to bring about general disarmament.

Romania and Poland express satisfaction at the beginning of Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva regarding medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe in the hope that those negotiations will yield positive results in the interests of the security of all European peoples.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic hail with satisfaction the understanding on the start of Soviet-U.S. negotiations regarding the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and express their hope that they will yield positive results, a fact that will be of essential importance for strengthening mutual trust, peace and security in the world.

Within the talks, particular attention was paid to security and cooperation in Europe. Both sides were for holding the Madrid meeting in a constructive atmosphere and for concluding it with positive results, especially by adopting measures aimed at convening a conference on strengthening trust, security and disarmament in Europe and at organizing new meetings to continue the process of the CSCE.

Both sides were for creating nuclear-free areas in various parts of the European Continent. The Polish side expressed support for Romania's proposals on turning the Balkans into an area of good neighborliness, cooperation and peace, without nuclear weapons.

The Romanian side supported the Polish initiative at the EEC/UN session in Geneva regarding the means of strengthening economic trust that serves equal and mutually advantageous international cooperation and the strengthening of the economic security of countries and peoples.

Both sides highly appreciate the great mass actions for peace and disarmament in various European countries and other areas in the world. They are the expression of the desire by the broad masses to act for a policy of peace, detente, disarament and international cooperation.

The two sides reasserted the determination by the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic to act, together with the other Warsaw Pact member countries and with the other peace-loving countries, to implement the proposals included in the declaration adopted at the Warsaw meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of 14-15 May 1980 which is still topical.

Both sides expressed concern over the persistence of sources of tension and conflict in the world threatening international security and world peace and stressed that it is necessary to do everything to resolve all disputes between countries by peaceful means and negotiations.

Romania and Poland believe that the continuation and deepening of gaps in the economic development of a great number of countries as a result of the imperialist and neocolonialist policy of exploitation and oppression is at variance with the interests of peace and security in the world; in this connection they support the demand and efforts aimed at building a new international economic order based on equality of rights and equity.

Both sides reiterated their solidarity with the struggle of peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and any form of domination and oppression to eliminate the policy of apartheid and racial deicrimination.

They stresseed the need to increase efforts to strengthen the role and efficiency of the United Nations in resolving international problems and preserving peace and strengthening security in the world.

Both sides stressed the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace and international cooperation on the basis of equality of rights.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, understanding and mutual respect.

Both sides expressed their conviction that the visit of the party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic to the Socialist Republic of Romania and the talks that were conducted are an important contribution to strengthening friendship and developing cooperation between the RCP and the PZPR, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of socialism, peace and cooperation among peoples in Europe and throughout the world.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, extended an invitation to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay an official visit to the Polish People's Republic.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

AGERPRES STATEMENT ON ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

AU071410 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 7 Jun 82

["Statement by Romanian News Agency -- AGERPRES on the Situation in Lebanon" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 7 June (AGERPRES) -- Public opinion in Romania has learned with deep concern of the dangerous mounting of tension in Lebanon following the Israeli troops' massive invasion of the territory of that state on June 6, 1982, after, for a couple of days, many Lebanese localities had been victims of repeated attacks of the Israeli aviation which ended with numerous casualties and material losses.

The Romanian Government condemns in all firmness this aggressive act of Israel, which complicates the already very tense situation in the Middle East and dispels the chances for a global, just and durable peace in that so troubled area. Nobody and nothing can justify the encroachment upon the territory of an independent and sovereign state, the violation of the principles which should govern interstate relations.

Starting from the interests of the peoples in the region, inclusive of the Israeli people's, from the requirements for peace in that zone and in the world, the Romanian people demands the immediate cessation of the Israeli military action in Lebanon and the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops within the international frontier between the two countries established under the 1949 armistice. Likewise, all sides involved in the conflict should avoid any action conducive to further military hostilities, encourage and actively participate in the efforts made by the international community for a new understanding to be reached on ceasefire and, to this end, immediately apply the resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council.

The recrudescence of tension in Lebanon is yet another proof of the necessity of intensified efforts for the peaceful, negotiated global, just and durable settlement of the Middle East situation on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and the resolution of the Palestinian people's question starting from the recognition of its inalienable rights, the right to self-determination and to set up an independent state of its own included, as well as of guaranteed independence and sovereignty of all states in the area. As Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu has repeatedly emphasized, the convening of an international conference under the auspices and with the active participation of the U.N., with the participation of all sides concerned, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the Palestinian people's sole representative, as well as of the Soviet Union and the United States of America, just as of the other states apt to positively contribute to the efforts for the solving of the complex issues in the Middle East would be particularly useful for such a settlement.

Romania also considers that everything possible should be done for the ensurance of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Socialist Romania calls on all conflicting sides to show reason and abstain from intensifying and proliferating the actions and acts of violence, for ending the suffering to which the innocent population is subjected, for Israeli troops' urgent and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon and the settlement of the disputed issues through negotiations, the only ones apt to lead to the establishment of a lasting and equitable peace benefiting all the peoples in the Middle East.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES NONALIGNED MEETING

AU061751 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1610 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 6 Jun (AGERPRES) -- Taking the floor during the proceedings of the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries, the Romanian chief delegate, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, outlined Romania's stance and President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the processes and phenomena under way in the

international life, the Romanian party and state leader's assessments in connection with the enhancement of the role of the states participating in the nonaligned movement, of the developing countries in the settlement of the major questions confronting mankind, the need for halting the current deterioration of the world climate, the imperative of halting the arms race and achieving a passage to concrete measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, of resuming and developing the policy of detente, the Romanian head of state's initiatives and valuable contribution aiming at the building of new-type, democratic interstate relations strictly grounded on the norms of law and legality, at the building of a new world political and economic order, of a better and more just world.

At the same time, Socialist Romania's active stand was brought to the fore in favor of the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of the nonaligned states, of the developing countries in conditions in which the international situation aggravates, with emphasis on the need to solve the questions and states of conflict emerged among nonaligned countries, to strengthen the cohesion of the movement, as powerful force in the struggle for a new-type policy of independence, peace, disarmament and collaboration.

The Romanian delegation supported the efforts made for the successful conclusion of the meeting with a view to preparing the seventh non-aligned summit.

It was emphasized that Romania's participation in the meeting was an expression of the relations of close solidarity and cooperation that were established and are steadily expanding between Romania and the nonaligned countries, of their cooperation in the world arena, of the firm conviction that the intensification of Romania's participation in the activities of the Nonaligned Movement, in forms of ever closer collaboration, fully served the interests of the peoples and countries, the cause of peace, detente, national independence and cooperation throughout the world.

MEETING ON 'GROUP OF 77' CADRE TRAINING ENDS

AU051352 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Jun (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings concluded on Friday, June 4, of the Bucharest meeting on cooperation among the developing countries in the training the cadres needed in industry, a meeting attended by numerous delegations from developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, as well as by representatives of international organizations. The Romanian delegation was led by Ion Teoreanu, minister of education and instruction.

The participants unanimously adopted the report of the meeting which assesses the stage of cooperation among the developing countries in the field of training cadres needed in industry and sets a series of recommendations and measures to be carried into effect at national regional and international level, with a view to giving impetus to that cooperation. This report, as well as the reports of the other meetings of the developing countries on specific aspects of their cooperation are to be examined at the meeting of the "Group of 77" intergovernmental committee for economic cooperation among the developing countries due in Manila this August.

Upon the proposal of the Pakistani chief delegate, the participants agreed that the report of the meeting should be called "the Bucharest recommendations."

The measures in the report refer, among other things to: the setting up, with the support of international organizations -- (UNIDO, ILO, UNESCO) -- of model centres for the training of cadres in the developing countries in various domains, according to their experience, more countries, Romania included, expressing their wish to host such centres; the creation of an international fund to assist the developing countries in their efforts for cadre training, a recommendation made being that the intergovernmental committee for economic cooperation among the developing countries should examine those problems at its August session; the setting up, with the support of international organizations, of a mechanism to facilitate the promotion and development of cooperation among the developing countries in the training of cadres needed in industry.

During the proceedings, the speakers enlarged upon Romania's valuable experience in training cadres needed in industry, and expressed high appreciation of the pertinent support granted to other developing countries. The representatives of the international organizations participating in this meeting highlighted their productive collaboration with Romania, and expressed the wish to expand that collaboration. The importance and usefulness were emphasized of the activity carried on by the Cepeca International Centre, by the joint UNIDO-Romania Centre and by the UNESCO European Centre, as well as their role in the promotion of cadre training in the developing countries.

The heads of the delegations of Gabon -- on behalf of the African delegations, Pakistan -- on behalf of the Asian delegations, Mauritania -- on behalf of the Arab delegations, Mexico and Argentina -- on behalf of the Latin-American delegations and the UNIDO representative -- on behalf of the international organizations participating in the meeting asked that Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, be conveyed thanks for the steady concern for expanding the cooperation among the developing countries and strengthening their solidarity and unity of action. They were highly appreciative of the Romanian Government that hosted the meeting and organized the proceedings in the best conditions.

Gheorghe Dolgu, Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs, chairman of the meeting, pointed out that the Bucharest meeting was an opportunity to identify adequate ways and means of further developing the developing countries' cooperation in the training of cadres needed in industry.

The speaker reasserted the firm will of Romania, of Nicolae Ceausescu to further expand and diversify economic collaboration and cooperation with the other developing countries, to actively contribute to the strengthening of those countries' solidarity and unity of action.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

AU051844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On June 5, Nicolae-Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received a delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party led by (Johannes Koikkalainen), chairman of that party's council, now paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The delegation includes (Maija Rajantie), deputy to the parliament, (Lauiri Saivonen), editor-in-chief of the workers' news agency of that party and head of the information department, (Leif Ehrsten), secretary of the Swedish section of the party.

The interview was attended by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Eugen Florescu and Stan Soare, deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, Olimpia Solomonescu, chief of sector at the CC of the RCP.

The chairman of the FSDP Council addressed cordial greetings to Nicolae Ceausescu from the chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister, and from that party's militants. The guest expressed Chairman Kalevi Sorsa's high appreciation of and his personal thanks for the remarkable activity in promoting peace and security on the European Continent. Likewise, the FSDP chief delegate expressed full gratitude for having been received by the Romanian head of state, for the invitation extended to them to visit Romania and get acquainted with the remarkable achievements the Romanian people has scored, under the RCP leadership, in the multilateral development of the country.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the greetings and the feelings expressed, and conveyed, in his turn, best wishes to the chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, to the leadership of that party, as well as wishes of further successes to the Finnish people in the socioeconomic development of their country.

Likewise, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to the president of Finland, Mauno Koivisto.

During the talk, reference was made to the fine relations existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Finnish Social Democratic Party, between Romania and Finland, between the two peoples. The wish was expressed to further expand and deepen those relations, to cooperate still more closely, in the interests of the Romanian people and the Finnish people, of the cause of peace, security and national independence, of collaboration and understanding among nations.

Aspects of the current international political situation were also approached during the interview. It was considered that, given the particularly complex conditions, it was more necessary than ever before for the peoples to rally their efforts and cooperate even more closely to halt the mounting of international tension, to resume and continue the policy of detente, collaboration and respect for national independence.

Stress was laid on the special attention Romania and Finland, as European countries, pay to security and cooperation on this continent, to a stop in the deployment of further missiles and to the cancellation of the ones in place, to the building of a Europe free of nuclear weapons. In that context, it was emphasized that everything possible should be done for the Madrid meeting, once resumed, to conclude with ever better results and lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, to the continuity of the meetings and conferences begun in Helsinki.

Emphasis was placed on the particularly serious implications of the arms race, and it was assessed that firm action should be taken for the adoption of tangible measures for halting the arms race, for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for the attainment of all nations' aspirations after peace, freedom and social progress, for the political, negotiated settlement of all conflicts which still exist in various parts of the world. The great significance was highlighted of the mass peace demonstrations and movements taking place in Europe, Romania and Finland included, for the elimination of the danger of new wars, for a passage to negotiations on the reduction of strategic nuclear arms.

Stress was also laid on the particular significance of intensified joint actions of the communist, socialist and social democratic parties, of the national liberation movements, of all progressive forces, of the masses of people in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace, security and national independence, of collaboration throughout the world.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

## New Zealand Ambassador

AU032013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On June 3, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Neville Hugo Sale Judd who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of New Zealand in Bucharest.

Handing over his credentials, Ambassador Neville Hugo Sale Judd conveyed the Romanian head of state and the Romanian people a message of salute and best wishes on behalf of the New Zealand Government, of Premier Robert D. Muldoon, and the New Zealand people.

In the brief speech made on the occasion the relations of collaboration between Romania and New Zealand in various fields of activity were highlighted, just as the possibilities of further promoting the Romanian-New Zealand relations on all planes and New Zealand's interest in expanding her cooperation with Romania in international questions.

Showing that New Zealand had often expressed her approval of the consistency with which Romania promotes the principle of independence and territorial integrity of all states, irrespective of their size, the new ambassador of New Zealand said that his country, together with countries like Romania, would further carry on an intensive activity at the UN for safeguarding the rights of the small and medium-sized countries, for disarmament.

Receiving the credentials, the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, thanked for the wishes and message and conveyed in his turn a friendly salute and best wishes to Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon, to the New Zealand Government and friendly people.

In his brief speech, the Romanian head of state highlighted the relations between the two states, which have witnessed a positive development over the last decade, and expressed his conviction that through joint, consistent efforts new possibilities would be identified to expand the Romanian-New Zealand relations on the political, economic, scientific, cultural and other planes, for the benefit and in the interests of the two friendly peoples.

The Romanian people, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, attaches special attention to the development of collaboration and cooperation with the other peoples of the world. We firmly ground our relations with all the states on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, non-recourse to the use or threat of force.

We are deeply interested in the achievement of security and cooperation in Europe and the world over, the Romanian head of state further said. We work firmly for the achievement of effective progress in the field of general disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the liquidation of the world's division into rich and poor countries, for the eradication of the state of underdevelopment that affects a large part of mankind, for the establishment of a new international economic order, for the democratization of interstate relations.

Romania's president noted with satisfaction that the two countries had cooperated and continued to cooperate actively at the UN and in other international bodies and expressed his conviction that the expansion of the cooperation between Romania and New Zealand in the international arena fully met the cause of the policy of peace and detente, of independent development and broad cooperation among nations.

After the credentials presentation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu conducted a cordial talk with the ambassador of New Zealand, Neville Hugo Sale Judd.

## Jordanian Senators

AU071903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On June 7, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received the delegation of the Senate of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, led by Bahjat al-Talhuni, president of the Senate, who paid a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly took part in the interview. On the occasion, greetings were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Jordan, which witness a growing course, highlighted being the important role played by Romanian-Jordanian summit meetings and talks, by the understandings reached on the occasion in the development of these relations. Likewise, it was assessed that conditions existed for the further development of the Romanian-Jordanian collaboration on a political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural plane, in keeping with the aspirations after progress and prosperity of the two countries and peoples. In that frame, stress was laid on the role of parliaments in the two countries in the expansion and diversification of the many-sided collaboration between Romania and Jordan.

Aspects of the international political life were also approached, particularly questions related to developments in the Middle East. In this context, stress was laid on the need for further efforts so as to reach a political solution, conducive to a global settlement of the conflict in that zone, to a just and durable peace, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue and the securing of its right to self-determination also through the foundation of an independent state of its own.

The members of the delegation assessed highly the constructive position of Romania as regards the settlement of the Middle East issues, the special activity of the Romanian head of state for the entrenchment of a durable and just peace in the region.

During the interview, they highlighted the necessity for a political settlement of the complex situation that has come about in Lebanon, which complicates still more the Middle East situation, for the observance of that state's independence and territorial integrity, for conditions provided for the Lebanese people to be able to devote its efforts to the peaceful development, according to its aspirations after peace, progress and welfare.

Emphasis was also placed on the importance of increasing the parliaments and parliamentarians' contribution the world over to the settlement of the big issues facing mankind at present, in the struggle for disarmament, for the building of a new economic and political order, for the triumph of the cause of international peace and understanding.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Jordanians Depart

AU071901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Jun (AGERPRES) -- The delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan led by Bahjat al-Talhuni, president of the Senate, who paid a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, left here in the afternoon of June 7. At the Otopeni Airport, the delegation was seen off by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

BUCHAREST HOSTS BALKAN MEETING ON ENERGY

AU072105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On June 7 proceedings started, in Bucharest, of a reunion on Balkan multilateral cooperation in the field of energy and raw materials. This interview at the level of experts mirrors the preoccupation of the states in the zone for a continuation and consolidation of the joint efforts devoted to strengthening and expanding the economic, technical and scientific cooperation in the context of a development of their relations of friendship and good neighbourliness.

The agenda of the reunion includes an analysis of the stage attained by the multilateral cooperation in the field of producing and using energy, of capitalizing and husbanding more efficiently the resources of energy, an estimation of the prospects of that collaboration, and an examination of the proposals forwarded by the participant countries. Among them outstanding are the problems related to the interconnection of the Balkan countries' national grids, to the design, construction and exploitation of the hydropower generation systems, a series of technologies and pieces of equipment for the capitalization of the new and reusable sources of energy (solar, geothermal, wind), the identification of possibilities for cooperation on third markets, the participation of relevant bodies within the United Nations system in the implementation of projects of joint interest in the Balkan Peninsula.

Participating, alongside the host country, are delegates of Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey. Representatives of the ECE-UN, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOP [not further identified], GATT participate as observers.

At the opening session Romanian chief delegate Trandafir Cocirla, minister of electric power, expressed in behalf of the Romanian Government satisfaction at the organization and unfolding of this Balkan reunion in Bucharest, stressing Romania to have acted consistently for understanding, mutual respect and active collaboration among the Balkan states. Romania, her president - Nicolae Ceausescu - attach special attention to the developments in the Balkans in the context of the efforts made for achieving European security, for finding negotiated solutions to all the problems among the countries in the region, to developing a wide collaboration among them, to turning the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear weapons, as part of building an atomic-weapon free Europe, said the speaker, mentioning on this line the recent proposal made by the Romanian head of state as concerns the calling of a summit among the states in the region, devoted to analysing the ways of strengthening the confidence, collaboration and peace in the Balkans.

Declaring in favour of developing ample relations among the Balkan states, setting out from fully equal rights, respect for the national independence and sovereignty, the Romanian minister highlighted this kind of collaboration, made easier by the geographical vicinity, to meet the interests of all the peoples in the Balkans. In this respect there is a need for an active stand to be taken by all governments, for support to be given to all the bodies of collaboration existing and for new ones to be created, the speaker also said, mentioning that the organization of a new governmental reunion, the creation of a working group for the implementation of the suggestions made on this line were apt to stimulate the exchanges and the cooperation among the Balkan countries, to ensure premises for effective collaboration, which would make an important contribution to the development of the regional collaboration, to the progress and independence of each and every Balkan country, to building security and strengthening the cooperation in Europe and worldwide.

Proceedings will continue until June 12, this year.

## DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BUDAPEST CEMA SESSION

AU071900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Jun (AGERPRES) -- In the afternoon June 7, the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, left for Budapest to attend the proceedings of the 36th meeting of the session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance.

The delegation is made up of Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, Romania's permanent representative at CMEA; Emilian Dobrescu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Stancu, deputy chairman of the governmental commission of economic and technical collaboration and cooperation; Grigore Bargaoanu, deputy of Romania's permanent representative at CMEA.

## BRIEFS

YOUTH ROUNDTABLE CONCLUDES -- "The Youth in the 80s" international roundtable sponsored by UNESCO and the Youth Affairs Research Center of Romania ended at Costinetsti on 4 June. Representatives from some 40 countries discussed matters concerning youth's participation in all fields of the political and socio-economic life at the national and international level. The concluding speech was made by Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth and chairman of the UN Consultative Committee on the International Year of Youth. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 4 Jun 82 AU]

FURTHER REPORTS, COMMENT ON KOSOVO INCIDENTS

Belgrade Radio Commentary

AU051710 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] The following is a commentary by our commentator Milutin Milenkovic in connection with yesterday's official announcement on the joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo:

The sharp criticisms addressed recently by the responsible circles of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to POLITIKA reporters and to some other newspaper editorial offices have not even been honestly discussed so far, and the enemy has again confronted us with new dilemmas concerning the objectivity of information on the real security situation in that part of Yugoslavia. Not only the political forums of Kosovo and some public information media, but also the sociopolitical factors in Vucitrn and the surrounding area themselves have made completely opposite appraisals of the 3-day provocations and national chauvinist rowdyism in Gojbulja village. According to the official announcements, the sociopolitical organizations and security organs were expected to make special efforts to prepare and provide a precise picture for the public of these certainly harmful and dangerous events. Even before such an announcement was published, that is, during the hours of unpleasant dilemmas -- which still continue -- about whether the people of the village [of Gojbulja] really could so convincingly invent certain accusations and whether the teaching leadership of the Muharem Bektesi School Center is covering up the irredentist savagery of a part of its schoolchildren, a crime of the most serious kind was committed: In Samodreza village, Danilo Milincic was killed and his mother wounded. The killer and his two associates have been apprehended and investigation proceedings initiated. This was immediately announced as it should be. However, the circumstances of this crime and the manner in which it was committed have been quickly made public and, according to these indications, the crime must be ranked among the most abominable and the most dangerous types of chauvinist murderousness.

The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo held a joint session a day or two after these events to discuss the political and security situation in the province. The views of these highest leading forums on current events were awaited with understandable concern and hopes. But then yesterday afternoon, we received an announcement through the information service of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo and of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo which both confused us and confronted us with the dilemma, if we are really concerned about disturbing the public, of whether it should be published at all in the given form. What is involved in this connection is the fact that the announcement does not mention at all a single acute topic and does not offer a single new specific appraisal, instruction, demand or measure. Instead, it repeats in the most stereotypical manner the oft-stated general formulations about the visible results achieved by the cognizant forces and about the activity of the enemy which still has not been overcome, and so forth. Any day during the period from 1 April last year to date would correspond to this announcement or any other announcement of this kind, the announcement which unfortunately is not an isoalted phenomenon at all or a phenomena occurring only in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The method has wider dimensions and, in our opinion, demobilizing effects. What is involved here is a cliche which not only fails to answer many legitimate questions, but also disturbs the public because of the dilemma over the questions whether the silence is intentional and why we fail even in the face of an intensified hostile violence to move forward from the anemic generalizations of the appeals which, in their main points, demand that all work more and better.

We do not doubt that both the introductory report by Comrade Sinan Hasani and the speeches during the discussion at the joint session of the Kosovo Presidency and the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists abounded in specific facts, proposals and plans for action. But why then is this kind of information dissemination used to create the ungrounded impression that real problems are being glossed over, or even the impression that we are helpless to come to grips with them quickly and effectively?

We do not believe that the announcements of this kind and the information policy reflected by them are in accord with the basic characteristics of our system, with the oft-repeated principles of objective and comprehensive information dissemination, and with the level of democratic critical awareness of the working people and citizens. We also do not believe that these dosages of unspecific and routine formulations -- which bypass to a greater extent than they meet the motivation of our socialist self-managing public -- can contribute to the necessary action mobilization of the progressive forces and guardians of our indivisible togetherness. On the contrary, we fear that these views in principle, without any specific statements, confuse more than they activate even those cadres who sincerely want to contribute to fulfilling the goals confirmed at the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists and in the LCY Central Committee's platform.

Do the comrades in the information service in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo or many of their colleagues in our other communities sufficiently take account of the fact that the public and the working people are not disturbed only by the incomplete or even one-sided information, but that the withholding of basic information about the events which cannot and must not be overlooked also has the same harmful effects on the public opinion and the mood of citizens?

## RILINDIJA Assesses Murder

AU071515 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 82 p 5

["Full text" of Pristina daily RILINDIJA commentary carried "today"]

[Text] A murder occurred the day before yesterday in Samodreza, a village in Vucitrn commune well known by sportsmen and by the fraternal common life of its Albanians, Serbs and Montenegrins: Ferat Muja, 48, pensioner, killed 21-year old Danilo Milincic, a young man who contributed very much with his personal involvement in sports to making the village known and to promoting intranational relations which have been traditionally very good. The reasons for this disgusting and inhumane act, since the young man was killed in front of his mother, have not yet been officially announced. However, whatever the reasons they cannot be justified.

In the circumstances in which many tasks relating to either the political stabilization of the situation or economic stabilization call for maximum involvment of all subjective forces, such events are a stab in the back and a great stain on the activity of progressive forces. This murder occurred at the moment when the communists and other organized socialist forces of Vucitrn were engaged in illuminating the Gojbulja village case, which also alarmed the public. This has made the political situation even more complex.

And even if no political motives can be attributed to this murder, it will assume such a hue in Kosovo. What has happened is that an Albanian has killed a Serb, a member of another nationality, toward which he is obliged to take even greater care, to assume a correct attitude, an internationalistic and a tolerant attitude. These also are the obligations which we Albanians expect from others. The impact which this murder will have will serve mostly those who wish no good and who do not want a stable Kosovo and a complete Yugoslavia, particularly those who do not want Albanians in it.

However, despite all this, the funeral of this young man, a victim of the primitivism of his country, convinces us that the togetherness cemented with brotherhood and unity and equality will not be destroyed: at the funeral of the unfortunate young man he was equally mourned by Albanians, Serbs and Montenegrins. In addition, all of them together as one man demand the strictest possible punishment envisaged by our laws for the murderer, so that they can also in this way disassociate themselves from criminals.

The age-long togetherness of the inhabitants of this village did not end yesterday. For this reason we are convinced that this disgusting act will not become a wall standing in the way of good international relations. This case certainly is a great test for traditionally good intranational relations which have existed thus far among Albanians, Serbs and Montenegrins of this place and beyond. The strictest possible punishment must be demanded for the one who put a stain on these relations as soon as possible, RILINDIJA concludes.

## POLITIKA Defends Correspondent

AU040830 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 27 May on page 8 carries a series of reports and articles connected with the Kosovo reaction to the reports by its correspondent, Zejnel Zejneli, covered in previously reported items. In a 200-word unattributed introduction, POLITIKA reports that the Presidium of the Communal Committee of the SAWP of Pristina and the Presidium of the Communal Committee of the SAWP of Podujevo have issued official statements denouncing its correspondent. "For the sake of providing a full picture of the state of affairs, we are obliged to present to our readers and the public a full report on the case." The introduction says that the Pristina statement was conveyed to its correspondent by the press service of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and was followed the next day by a commentary in RILINDJA.

The introduction is followed by a 400-word statement by the Presidium of the Communal Committee of the SAWP of Pristina which says that POLITIKA failed to report "the grandiose welcome" given to the youth relay race in Pristina, but its correspondent "misinformed" the readers abour disorders at the student dormitory. In fact, the statement says, five or six teams of students played ball and shouted, but stopped after being warned by the management. "Who benefits from untruths and false information, and why does the POLITIKA correspondent behave in this way, as if wishing that the situation in our country would be unstable?" The statement adds: "This is not the first time that this correspondnet has behaved in such a way.

"The Presidium of the Communal Committee of the SAWP condemns such a manner of writing and energetically demands that Zejnel Zejneli, POLITKA correspondent in Pristina, be held responsible and recalled."

In a 400-word statement under the title "I Energetically Reject All Slanders," Zejnel Zejneli says that "it is incomprehensible" that the Communal SAWP Presidium has reacted in such a way just because he reported the truth. "Reports with the same contents were also carried in other mass-circulation dailies, but nobody challenged their truthfulness. However, when it concerns me, the matter is different. I will only mention the case of the demonstrations in Urosevac, which are the latest, and which all the Yugoslav press wrote about, including the Kosovo press, but only POLITIKA correspondent Zejnel Zejneli was accused of untruth. I consider such attacks on me as a peculiar form of pressure on me as well as on the editorial office on which I serve. That probably also includes that heap of threatening letters in which unknown writers call me 'a renegade of our nation.'"

Zejneli wonders whether anybody will believe that students played ball that late in the evening, and if they did, why the management should stop them. He also asks who would benefit from untruth and states: "Therefore, I assert that in all by reports so far I have not placed a single untruth or piece of false information in the newspaper that I serve and have endeavored to be completely objective.

"However, I could not say the same about similar earlier public statements about alleged misinformation, which were later denied. Such statements were most frequently issued when some truth that was not easy to comprehend appeared in the newspapers." Zejneli says that he sincerely desires that Kosovo may stabilize and he rejects the "slander" that he wants destabilization. "These are grave insults which hurt me as a man, a journalist and a communist, particularly because they were uttered by forums whose role in this society is very important." Zejneli also states that POLITIKA reported at length on the welcome given to the youth relay race in Pristina.

On the same page, POLITIKA prints a cartoon of two ostriches sticking their heads in sand, without a caption. It also prints facsimiles of a section of its issue of 22 May page 13: Its first edition of that date carries a report on the youth relay race in Urosevac, and the second and third editions carry in the same place a report on the youth relay in Pristina, which was too late for the first edition.

At the bottom of the page, POLITIKA carries a 700-word commentary by Pavle Kosin entitled "For the Sake of Truth," which begins:

"The incomprehensive accusations against our correspondent Zejnel Zejneli and -- in part of a sentence in the Pristina statement -- against the daily POLITIKA ('so that this daily did not report these celebrations in a single word') deserve an explanation." Kosin states that POLITIKA reported regularly on the progress of the youth relay race and quotes the headlines of some reports from Kosovo. He explains that the relay race reached Pristina at 1805 hours, when the first edition of POLITIKA had already gone to press. It is the first edition that is distributed in Kosovo. Subsequent editions carried a report by Nijaz Selmanovic on the ceremonies. "The editorial board believes that for the sake of objective and full information, one had to report some incidents -- indeed minor ones -- that happened during the course of the relay race through Kosovo. We hope that we all know the consequences of keeping silent about similar events in a not-so-distant past. By the way, other newspapers also reported on disorders at the student center. Why were only our correspondent and only our newspaper accused? Not perhaps for the sake of objectivity? Or are others seen as something else?"

Kosin quotes part of a POLITIKA report on the youth relay race welcome in Podujevo, followed by a quote from the Podujevo statement about the incident involving two secondary school students who are said to have been "slightly injured" and not "wounded" as reported in POLITIKA, VECERNJE NOVOSTI and EKSPRES POLITIKA. The Podujevo statement notes that the hostile act did not affect the mass nature of the successful celebrations and states that full data on the incident are lacking, but the cited newspapers "quote them without foundation."

Kosin comments: "The statements and the accusations contained in it came very quickly after the publication of the report. We would all be happier if such speed were demonstrated in detecting the enemy.

"In conclusion, another question: How is it that the Rilindja commentary 'Why Does POLITIKA Misinform?' omits in two cases the letter 'J' from the name and surname of our correspondent Zejnel Zejneli? We know, and comrades of Rilindja know, what this means. (Vjesnik also carries a report by its Pristina correspondent, 'Who Benefits From Untruth,' which tells about the request that our correspondent be recalled from Pristina.) We hope that our readers have obtained a fuller insight into all that has actually happened. It remains for them to judge for themselves," Kosin concludes.

## Belgrade Radio Reporter Detained

AU071424 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jun 82 p 6

[P.K. report]

[Text] Milos Markovic, reporter of Belgrade Radio and Television and permanent correspondent in Pristina, was taken to the Vucitrn militia station at about 2300 last night after being stopped earlier in the village of Gojbulja by official internal affairs persons.

As we have learned, the deplorable incident occurred in the following way:

Milos Markovic was on official business in the village of Gojbulja where a meeting of citizens of this village was convened last night. Arriving in the village because of this meeting, at the same time reporter Markovic wanted to have talks in the morning hours with citizens about the recent events in the village of Gojbulja to inform himself as much as possible about everything that took place during the recent combat target practice of students of the technical school center in Vucitrn, about which the public has already been informed.

While he was carrying out his professional duty, a militia patrol turned up. As we have been informed, members of the patrol stopped reporter Milos Markovic and asked for his identification papers. Afterward, Markovic said that there was no sense in doing this, since he was not exactly the most suspicious person in the village. In addition, it is said, Milos Markovic added: Had you been as strict with others as you have been with me, then neither of us would have been here. He was then told that he was insulting the Secretariat of Internal Affairs and the state organs executing their official duty, and was then taken to the militia station in Vucitrn. After being forced to wait for about 1 hour in the hall, he was finally taken to the secretary of the Communal Secretariat of Internal Affairs in Vucitrn. Following a long conversation which lasted about 2 hours, reporter Milos Markovic was released. However, he was released with the remark that there was no need to have taken him to the militia station ....

LCY CC DISCUSSES 12TH CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

LD072320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- The discussion on the draft congress documents was broad and all-embracing and provided a series of proposals and suggestions which are designed to underline more clearly, concretely and comprehensively the problems, oversights and weaknesses, and determine as precisely as possible the tasks of the League of Communists for its future work and activity, said Svetislav Simic, the first participant in today's discussion at the LCY Central Committee session.

The draft resolutions of the 12th LCY Congress have aroused great interest among the members and organizations of the League of Communists, the working people and citizens, and the discussion of them has intensified the overall ideopolitical activity of the organs and organizations of the League of Communists, Gojko Ubiparip stated. In the public discussion, Ubiparip noted, there was considerable airing of the view that the resolutions of the 12th LCY Congress were in certain parts rather theoretical and insufficiently concrete, that the mode of expression was rather generalized, and that the text was not sufficiently directed toward action and mobilization. In the discussion the standpoint prevailed that the existing problems and difficulties in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy could only be resolved successfully through the consistent development of self-management relations on the basis of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor.

We need the broader and more comprehensive sociopolitical involvement of the members and organs of the League of Communists at the grass-roots level in resolving these complex problems. The question of the functioning of our economic system warrants particular attention. In practice there are two systems: one legal, which is not implemented adequately, and the other illegal, which is, however, implemented legally in practice. Ubiparip then proposed two concrete amendments to the resolution: first, one relating to employment, which should enshrine the standpoint that it is necessary to press resolutely for the broadest social action to contribute to a faster growth of employment in general, and in particular among young qualified cadres, on the basis of better exploitation of the production capacities and changes in the economic structure to involve more fully private ownership resources and other resources.

Second, Ubiparip proposed an amendment relating to the need for a more resolute orientation toward the more adequate evaluation of production labor, particularly when it is taking place under difficult conditions or is creative. A large proportion of the League of Communists membership took part in the preparations of the text of the resolution, Joze Smole said, indicating the need to stress this fact. Talking then about the observations and standpoints of the Slovene League of Communists, Smole underlined that in dealing with international problems, and in particular socialism as a world process, we must consistently adopt the class approach and proceed from the position of the working class and the position of the workers and working people in socialist states.

We must also stress more forcefully the link between our foreign and internal policies and state clearly that our policy of nonalignment is an organic expression of socialist self-management relations. It is necessary to emphasize the task of socializing our foreign policy and entire international activity, and clearly define the policy of good-neighborliness, proceeding from the principle that every neighbor of Yugoslavia is at the same time a neighbor of each our republics and provinces. We must also clearly stress (?and protect the minorities) of our nations in neighboring countries as a joint commitment of the whole of Yugoslavia. Similarly, we must very clearly define our commitments to workers temporarily employed abroad.

In conclusion Smole made certain observations on the amendments added to the draft text of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, urging the retention of the standpoint on the link between our foreign and internal policies, that is, between nonalignment and self-management. He also expressed the view that the resolution should mention the manifestations of hegemonism in relations between the socialist countries and their attitude toward the Nonaligned Movement.

Nijaz Dizdarevic spoke about the part of the resolution dealing with the role of the League of Communists in the development of the political system of socialist self-management, or more precisely, the perfecting of the electoral system. In this connection he stressed that the work facing us here cannot be reduced merely to the simplification and rationalization of the electoral system. In fact, we should try to discern what, for example, in the electoral system consolidates a monopoly of narrow groups in the cadre policy in the process of nomination and what should be corrected in order to democratize it further. Dizdarevic then set out several amendments to the part of the text dealing with international relations, urging a more precise stand by the LCY on the need for nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Standpoints should also be affirmed on the military and bloc rivalry, and on the attitude of the developed socialist countries toward the new international economic order, Dizdarevic said. He also pointed to the need for stress to be laid, within the context of multilateral forms of cooperation, on the significance of Mediterranean and Balkan cooperation, and put forward several proposals for improving this part of the draft resolution.

Dobrivoje Vidic stressed that in our resolutions we must endorse the right of the working class to control, and not for control to be carried out only in its name. However, he added, we should avoid imposing our system and our orientations on others as the only solution. Concerning the pressures exerted by the great powers to link the activity and policy of nonalignment to one bloc or the other, Vidic is of the view that the resolution should state that the LCY should continue pressing for the original principles of nonalignment, and come out against attempts to redirect and link this policy to blocs, bloc trends and bloc activities.

Turning to the stand of the League of Communists concerning cooperation between it and other countries, regardless of their social system, on the basis of the principles of the policy of nonalignment, Vidic made a plea for the inclusion of the principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki documents.

In conclusion, Vidic sought the correction in the text of the reference to the terrorist activity of Yugoslav political emigre groups. Why should it be termed Yugoslav when it is anti-Yugoslav, Vidic observed.

Milutin Baltic proposed that the commission preparing the text of the resolution should continue its work following the submission of the text to the delegates of the congress as certain parts should be improved. The standpoint taken in the resolution on the circulation of information, that is, the struggle against inaccurate interpretation of information, the closing of sources of information and the printed media, and attempts to bring pressure to bear on the editorial boards of printed media, monopolies and political alliances is not, in Baltic's view, clear enough.

The addenda and suggestions from the public discussion were a significant contribution to improving the draft resolution and its topicality, clarity and action mobility, Mirko Bulc said. It was intended to discuss the realization of joint interests in the federation with a view to promoting even further these relations at a special Central Committee session before the congress. There are many diverse opinions on this situation. A discussion at the Central Committee would certainly have contributed to a unified appraisal of the situation here and to a unified orientation for future activity. However, it seems that time has caught up with us. Some of this was, however, achieved in the "Starting Foundations for Long-Term Stabilization." Nevertheless, he said, I think that in view of the importance of realizing joint interests in the federation, on socialist self-management bases, it would be useful to devote particular attention to these questions in the resolution.

We must, of course, state that economic stabilization does not mean and should not mean national or provincial isolation or the like. The causes of this kind of conduct were discussed at great length. However, this should be expressed much more clearly: It is our task to fight against this kind of thing, Marko Bulc said: [passage indistinct]

Following the explanation of the draft changes and addenda to the LCY Statute, which was submitted by Dmitar Aleksievski, Peko Dapoevic took the floor. He noted that we often have an anachronistic and even inflexible attitude toward this Constitution of ours which we call [words indistinct]. The stature is out of date primarily in relation to the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, Dapevic thinks. In his view the statute is in a certain sense unclear when delaying with the symbiosis of the state and party.

Article 26 of the statute states that "no one in the executive organs can be appointed to the leading organs of the LCY." This Central Committee flagrantly violated this when two comrades were appointed to the Party Presidium having been in the executive [words indistinct]. No one here raised their hands to say: Hold on, comrades, we're violating the statute. And now we are surprised that others are violating the party statute. Moreover, if the Central Committee is the highest political organ (?between the two) congresses, how can the Presidium be the executive-political organ? How can someone be the political organ above the greatest political organ? In my view, Dapcevic said, it can only be the executive organ and not the political-executive organ, with the commitment every 6 months to submit a report on its work to the Central Committee. This relationship between the party and state should be stated much more clearly in the statute, for we have a symbiosis of state and party, a symbiosis of associated labor and the state. In the whole of this symbiosis, associated labor is the underdog, Dapcevic said. Peko Dapcevic then spoke about [words indistinct] putting forward the view that the statute is incomprehensible and too wide-ranging, with many foreign words which are difficult for the general member to understand. In his view the introduction dealing with the historical merit of Josip Broz Tito should be brushed up stylistically.

Dapcevic also made a call for the statute to determine exactly how many mandates an individual can retain in one function and for the phrase "and exceptionally" to be thrown out because this "exceptionally" is often the (?constant) practice. The commitments of the party members are clearly expressed, but not their rights. The members of the party do not even elect the leaderships in that democratic sense, as we understand it, and so on. In this sense the statute is somewhat encumbered by illegal [word indistinct] an illegal hysteria, and so forth. What are the rights of the party members in cadre policy? Almost nil. And, comrades, in every movement and every party one of the elements is to pass the test of democracy and cadre policy, Peko Dapcevic said, among other things.

On behalf of the working commission for drafting the resolution, Milos Minic then answered all the individual appraisals and suggestions put forward by the Central Committee members today. Most of the (?proposals) were taken into account by the working group, who tried to formulate them in the text of the congress resolution in an adequate manner. There were, however, some proposals which involved repetition or the expansion of the resolution and some which went into detail in a manner not suitable, in the working group's view, for this kind of document. The essence of the resolution, Minic said, is the struggle for the stabilization of our economy and this will be the basic task of the League of Communists and the working people in the period between the 12th and 13th LCY congresses. In the view of the working group the congress should adopt a separate document, of an action and mobilizing character, to call all the working people, on the basis of the long-term economic stabilization program, to implement the program of stabilization. The draft resolution itself, Minic said, about which a public debate will be held almost right up until the start of the congress, is to undergo certain linguistic improvements, something which was sought today by a large number of participants in the discussion.

Following the explanation by Milos Minic, Josip Vrhovec requested the floor. He proposed that the part of the text dealing with hostile emigre groups should state precisely what kind of emigres are meant and what their goals are. He also called for the improvement of the text in order to avoid the report-like language and style and to make the resolution comprehensible to the members. Milos Minic replied to this that the linguistic changes have not yet been carried out, and that this would be a basic task to be completed by the time of the LCY congress. Milos Minic recalled that the draft contains a passage on employment and this could be amended. Soon, however, the Commission for Stabilization will adopt a special program of employment, so there is no need for too broad a discussion of this in the resolution.

The LCY Central Committee accepted the proposals and suggestions of the working group and adopted the draft resolution, which will be sent by 10 June to the delegates of the 12th LCY Congress. Also adopted was the proposal that the working group for drafting the resolution should continue to monitor and note suggestions relating to the improvement of this document. In conclusion the LCY Central Committee session adopted the draft standing order for the work of the 12th LCY Congress.

## Aleksievski Report to Committee

LD071800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 7 Jun 82

["Dimitar Aleksievski's report to LCY Central Committee Session" -- TANJUG headline; capitalized passages underlined in TANJUG transmission]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- In accordance with the decision of the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions made on 17 March this year, the draft changes and additions to the LCY Statute were put forward for public discussion in the LCY and to the public. In the course of this, great interest on the part of the League of Communists membership came to the fore, as well as wide-ranging and committed declarations about the proposals and solutions in the draft.

Public discussion on this document took place at meetings of League of Communists basic organizations and organs, numerous regional and other consultative meetings organized by municipal committees and commissions for statutory questions of the League of Communists in all republics and provinces, as well as in the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army. This was directed and organized in such a way as to ensure that it took place at the same time as the discussions about the draft changes and additions to the League of Communists statutes of the republics and provinces, other congress documents in preparation for the congresses and conferences and documents for the 12th LCY Congress.

At sessions of commissions for statutory questions of the League of Communists in republics and provinces and in the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, an analysis of the results of the public discussion was carried out and an analysis of the proposals, remarks and suggestions was made. They passed these on to the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions, together with their own standpoints and orientations on individual questions, and with much information about discussions and activities which took place in connection with statutory changes in League of Communists organizations, organs and bodies. The LCY Commission for Statutory Questions also received 76 comments directly from individuals, organizations and organs of the League of Communists.

At its 17 May [month as received] session this year, the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions carried out a detailed analysis of the results of the public discussion on the basis of material which it received, and it set out proposed changes and additions to the LCY Statute. In the public discussion the broadest support was given to the proposal to emphasize in the LCY Statute the historic role of Josip Broz Tito in the development of the unity of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the LCY and the historic tasks of our party. The total views and orientations indicate that League of Communists members insist on strengthening the ideopolitical unity of the LCY, as well as on a united solution to all essential questions which contribute to the realization of the League of Communists' leading ideopolitical role in our socialist self-management society. The basic orientations of the proposed changes and additions to the LCY Statute were unreservedly endorsed, but differing views were expressed as regards specific solutions.

I would like to dwell on only some of the questions in connection with setting out a text of the proposed changes and additions to the LCY Statute. As might have been expected most discussion was evoked by solutions given in alternatives contained in the draft changes and additions to the LCY Statute.

Thus there were many demands that questions concerning the length of mandates of presidents, secretaries and executive secretaries of League of Communists organs should be solved in the same way for all League of Communists organs, that is, the mandates should be established for 1 or more years. A significant number of proposals were in favor of the alternative which offered the possibility of renewing a mandate and the solution of leaving the question of duration of mandates to the statutes of the republican and provincial League of Communists and to a statutory decision of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

Discussing these proposals the commission opted for the solution according to which the LCY Statute sets out only the duration of the mandates of the president and secretary of LCY organs and of the executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, leaving the duration of the mandates of presidents, secretaries and executive secretaries of League of Communists organs in the municipality, province, republic and LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army to be regulated by the statutory documents of these organizations.

Declaring itself in favor of this solution, the commission proceeded from the fact that the statutes of the republican and provincial League of Communists and the statutory decision of the LCY organization in the army, all of which have already been adopted, contain differing solutions on the basis of experiences up to now. It therefore considers that this represents a basis for a more reliable generalization of experience which will be expressed in future practice and on the basis of which the most suitable solutions for this and other elements of the realization of Tito's initiative on collective work, decision-making and responsibility will be sought. Apart from this, the commission judged that this question is not the kind which can be set out in the same way for the whole LCY and that differing solutions will not have a negative effect on the realization of the LCY's ideopolitical unity in carrying out the LCY's program, policy, and statute.

The question of the necessary number of members present at League of Communis basic organizations, organs and forums when making decisions also evoked lively discussion. For the most part, the membership was in favor of the stricter variant of a quorum. However, views were also expressed that this is difficult to achieve in League of Communists basic organizations where people work in shifts, far away and so forth, and that the milder solution for a quorum for a League of Communists basic organization should be accepted as long as a majority of League of Communists members voted when a decision is being taken.

Bearing these demands in mind, the commission set out in its proposal:

THE DECISION OF THE BASIC ORGANIZATION IS VALID IF A MAJORITY OF MEMBERS ARE PRESENT AT THE MEETING, AND TWO-THIRDS OF THOSE PRESENT VOTE FOR THE PROPOSAL. A DECISION OF A LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS FORUM OR ORGAN IS VALID IF AT LEAST TWO-THIRDS OF THE MEMBERSHIP IS PRESENT AND MORE THAN HALF OF THE TOTAL MEMBERSHIP VOTES FOR A PROPOSAL.

In opting for this solution, the commission is of the opinion that the question of the validity of decisions taken by League of Communists organs must be regulated in a uniform way for the whole of the LCY, in view of the fact that this matter is one of the important elements of the principle of democratic centralism which forms the basis of the LCY's organizational, ideopolitical and action unity. The commission also considers that a criterion for valid decisionmaking in a League of Communists forum or organ should be introduced according to which a decision is adopted if more than half of the total composition of the League of Communists organ or forum votes for it.

In all the information about the progress of the public discussion, emphasis is laid on the assessment that according to the question of a member's right in relation to speaking out and making decisions in the League of Communists basic organiztion, organ and forum, the solution is endorsed according to which an LCY member cannot abstain.

On the basis of this orientation, the commission adopted the following formulation: THAT LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS MEMBERS CANNOT, AS A RULE, ABSTAIN FROM VOTING.

The commission thinks that this solution is the most suitable for any other would open the door to opportunism in the League of Communists. This solution emphasizes that abstention is prohibited in principle, and is only permitted exceptionally, about which the League of Communists basic organization decides. Discussing proposals which relate to the chapter on the organization of members, the commission decided that the changes and amendments offered met with the approval of the membership, and their remarks and proposals relate mainly to linguistic and stylistic improvements, a more precise definition of the place and role of the basic organization, and the method of electing officials to organs or political executive organs. In judging these proposals and suggestions, the commission introduced a number of them into the proposed text. Thus the following proposal was adopted:

The basic organization is defined not only as the basic form of organization of communists but: "also as a creative ideopolitical subject in the development and realization of policy in its own environment and in the League of Communists as a whole"... [TANJUG ellipsis]

A PROPOSAL WAS ALSO ADOPTED LEAVING TO THE STATUTES OF THE LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND SOCIALIST AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES THE REGULATION OF THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF ORGANS AND POLITICAL EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS IN THE MUNICIPALITY, THE PROVINCE AND THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

The commission adopted this solution judging that in the LCY Statute, the object of regulation should in principle be only the method of constituting the League of Communists forum electing League of Communists organs and political executive organs at all levels of organization, and their authority, rights and responsibilities. The election of their presidents, secretaries should not be the object of regulation. The verification of elections to LCY organs is a question on which significant discussion took place in the membership, and in League of Communists organizations and organs. In accepting the proposals made during the public discussion, the commission opted for the following changes in the proposals:

Paragraphs 6 and 7 of Article 70 of the draft, which regulate the question of disputing the verification of election to LCY organs, were made into a new paragraph as follows:

"THE CONGRESS VOTES PUBLICLY ON THE PROPOSED COMMISSION. IF THE CONGRESS ACCEPTS THE INITIATIVE TO DISPUTE THE ELECTION OF AN INDIVIDUAL MEMBER OF A LCY ORGAN, IT ADOPTS THE VERIFICATION DECISION BY SECRET BALLOT."

The commission thinks that this question must be regulated by the LCY Statute and not by standing orders, for it is not only a question of the concept of verification, but of giving a chance for a congress delegate, if he has remarks to make in relation to the verification of the election of a member of an LCY organ, to require the congress to decide on this according to the procedure set out in the LCY Statute.

On the method of electing political executive organs, the commission in principle established that:

POLITICAL EXECUTIVE ORGANS ARE ELECTED BY SECRET BALLOT.

This decision on electing political executive organs was supported by the majority of League of Communists members, organizations and organs in the course of the public discussions.

In the proposals, the commission adopted the solution given in Article 83 of the draft changes and additions to the LCY Statute, which says that the LCY Central Committee Presidium should elect the president of the Presidium from its body; the alternative solution was not accepted. In opting for this solution the commission proceeded from the fact that the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed this matter on several occasions and proposed its regulation in this way by the LCY Statute, for practice and experience from the work of the Central Committee Presidium up to now confirms that the existing solution is a good one. Such a proposal was also endorsed in all the central committees of the republic League of Communists, the provincial committees and the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and in the proposals provided by the LCY Central Committee Commission for Organizational and Statutory Questions, which were discussed and adopted by the LCY Central Committee. In the public discussion, remarks and proposals were made in relation to individual parts or the whole of the text of the statute, which go beyond the limits of ideopolitical bases of changes and additions to the LCY Statute set out at the 23rd LCY Central Committee session.

Principled remarks were made about the text of the LCY Statute, such as: "The draft changes and additions to the LCY Statute do not contain all the innovations which are necessary and at the same time possible with reference to the role and tasks of the LCY at the current stage of the development of our revolution." "The text of the statute is too extensive," and so forth. In this connection it should be emphasized that there were views relating to the general principles of the LCY Statute, such as:

Changing the formulation of the "Vanguard Role of the LCY" to a formulation of a "leading role", so that the reformulation establishes that the theoretical and ideological basis of the LCY is scientific socialism, the foundations of which are embedded in the study, thoughts and ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, so that the last paragraph of Article 1 of the LCY Statute be reformulated as follows:

"The LCY carried out its leading role in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management as a new integral form of dictatorship of the proletariat and for the realization of the direct interests of the working class and working people on the road to communism." There were also remarks about the second chapter of the LCY Statute which regulates the role, tasks and methods of activity of the LCY in the political system of socialist self-management democracy. Other amendments, such as the following, were proposed:

That members of LCY organs be elected by the LCY congress; that election to League of Communists organs be limited to a maximum of two mandates, with exceptions for the most prominent revolutionaries;

That the institution of general party debate, a kind of referendum, should be introduced, with specific details about when and on what to organize the debate, as well as on the obligation of League of Communists organs in relation to the results of these debates;

That the election to political executive organs after two mandates according to a special procedure should be eliminated;

That the broadness of the text of the statute arising out of "general hypertrophy," inflation of words (deprived of specific content), should be avoided;

That some formulations which are the object of the resolution and other documents be introduced into the LCY Statute.

The LCY Commission for Statutory Questions could not accept demands relating to changing the provisions of the general principles and other chapters in the LCY Statute, because their orientations are of a more lasting character and some of them require principled prior discussion about the character of the statute, if one wants to seek a detailed reworking of the statute, but no guideline about this was given in previous discussions. A number of proposals relate to the demand to also regulate those questions which are already contained and clearly set out in the current statute such as, for example, questions relating to disbanding basic organizations, the obligation of communists to work in the local community, and the proposal that every League of Communists member must be a member of a basic organization and so forth. Nor did the commission accept those proposals which sought to regulate questions in the LCY Statute on the life and activities of the League of Communists, since these are the oject of regulation in other documents and decisions, standing orders and so forth. Such proposals were: that the report for the LCY Central Committee session be given to members at least 14 days before the session; that the introductory report be no longer than one-third of the material sent in advance; that a written report is not allowed in the discussion, except when figures are presented; that the meetings of basic organizations be held outside work time; that the membership fee be reduced; that a gold badge with Tito on it be introduced as a tribute to individuals who have been in the League of Communists for a long period; that the LCY Statute regulate League of Communists property, the forming of the Josip Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec, the way of forming other schools, and other questions.

In setting out the proposed changes and additions to the LCY Statute, the commission did its utmost to respect the comments and proposals of the membership, organizations and organs in the public discussion as well as ensuring that they are in accordance with the ideopolitical bases of changes and additions to the LCY Statute which the LCY Central Committee set out at its 23d session. Guided by its own ideas and assessments, the commission tried to ensure that the LCY Statute regulate only questions which are essential for the LCY as a whole, and to leave sufficient room for the statutes of the republican and provincial League of Communists and for statutory decisions of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

It is clear that even the best defined staturory norms will not in themselves eliminate instances of lack of discipline, lack of responsibility and ideopolitical problems in the League of Communists, nor will they solve open questions in society.

It is essential that in our political and social practice we affirm, apply consistently, and carry out the principles of democratic centralism, collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility. As Tito often said: "We are all, as an organization and as individuals, responsible for everything that happens in society." Therefore, we need to fight resolutely for the implementation of adopted standpoints and decisions through organized political action, to resist any activity harmful to the unity of the LCY. The LCY can reaffirm its vanguard role in continuing the socialist revolution only through a constant ideopolitical struggle to carry out the program and policy of the LCY. It must constantly develop a creative ideopolitical unity, which assumes a battle of views, freedom of discussion along the lines of seeking the best solution for overcoming difficulties and problems in society, as well as responsibility for the progress of the nonaligned socialist self-management community of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Speech by Dolanc

LD071856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0921 GMT 7 Jun 82

["Speech by Stane Dolanc at LCY Central Committee Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- As a result of the public debate conducted on the draft report, the commission received virtually no comments or suggested additions to the report which would have made it necessary to alter the existing text. I shall therefore only briefly expound some of the chief characteristics of the debate which was held in all basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists in the republics and provinces, said Stane Dolanc, chairman of the commission for drawing up the draft report on the LCY's work between the two congresses. The report received support in all debates. It was given a positive assessment, though criticism was directed at its length and at the short time made available for public debate. In confirmation of the report, it was primarily stressed that the report was objective and sufficiently critical and open, and that it perceived and assessed the causes of the problems and difficulties which have slowed down our social development in the period which has elapsed.

At the same time, however, the question of responsibility and consistency in implementing the agreed policy, decisions and standpoints was raised at the discussions. It was pointed out that cases of people specifically being brought to answer for the state of affairs were very rare, even though those bearing political responsibility were often known. Another feature (?of the debate) was the demand for raising social and individual labor productivity and for delegations and delegates to work better and bear responsibility in our political self-managing system. It was also emphasized that the experience accumulated over the recent period should be taken into consideration by the commission for drawing up the resolution.

The commission for drawing up the resolution has made use of the documentation of our report, and the resolution is based upon the experience and assessments deriving from our report. In the public debate on the draft report, organizations and members of the League of Communists and forums also analyzed their own practice, results and weaknesses in regard to making more active their involvement in implementing the agreed policy of the league in the forthcoming period. In the forefront there were problems of economic stabilization and further development of socialist self-management, as well as strengthening the LCY's unity and capacity for action. The assessments made in public debate were accordingly of greater general importance in regard to affirming the assessments given by the Central Committee in the draft report. I therefore propose to the Central Committee that the draft report [word indistinct] the platform on Kosovo, be adopted as it is.

SERBIA'S LJUBICIC STRESSED RESPONSIBILITY

AU041631 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Tex] Concluding his 3-day visit to the Timok region, Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Serbian Presidency, today visited Negotin and Kladovo. During his visit to the Iron Gate Hydroelectric Powerplant, Nikola Ljubicic spoke among other things about some currently important sociopolitical issues and especially about responsibility.

[Begin Ljubicic recording] The question arises what is preventing us from advancing more quickly, why we are not advancing more quickly. Every one of us [word indistinct] must ask himself this question. What are the causes for our railing to utilize and develop considerably more quickly all these resources that our country possesses? I think that a great obstacle is the fact that we think in the old way. I think that the problem is also certainly the fact that we have understood our system in this way, too. It seems to me that we must change something in this connection. We must change our approach to solutions, our approach to our work and our approach to the fact that we must act more expeditiously and quickly. There is another thing which I have in mind: We have failed to ensure specific personal responsibility. Anyone who accepts a certain task and certain functions and duties must be directly responsible for them. We must not allow the problems and failures to be passed over as if they did not happen. I think that the working people cannot tolerate this much longer.

I think that in this connection the League of Communists has a great responsibility in our system because we have introduced this democratic system on the basis of self-management. But for this reason the League of Communists, within this system, has the possibility to strengthen precisely the responsibility of us communists who work in the system, and to seek the responsibility of all of us who work in the system because it is we whose responsibility must be mainly demanded. If we work well, each of us in his own position, the worker in direct production operations also will certainly work well. Of course, his responsibility must also be demanded, but what is primarily needed is the responsibility of those individuals whose irresponsibility has great consequences. [end recording]

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES UN DELEGATES, DEPARTS

LD072244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1837 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Zora Tomic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, and Nada Petrovic-Zmijanovic, secretary of the Conference on Questions of the Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia, before their Departure for New York to attend the second special session of the UN General Assembly.

They informed Stambolic of the initiative and action by women of Yugoslavia against arms and bloc rivalry with arms, which threatens peace and the security of mankind.

Leaves for UN

LD081006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0815 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, left this morning for New York where he will take part in the work of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament at the head of a Yugoslav delegation. Stambolic was seen off at Belgrade's Surcin airport by Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Anton Vratusa, president of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber; Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs; Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Andjelko Blazevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign affairs; and other high-ranking officials of the SFRY Presidency.

Dr Ghanim (at-Tarshi), director of the UN Information Center in Belgrade, was also in the farewell party. It is reported that Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, will speak at the special session on Thursday 10 June.

FEC CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON LEBANON

LD071634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- The statement of the Federal Executive Council in connection with the latest Israeli attacks on Lebanon:

"The SFRY Government condemns most severely the latest Israeli aggression against Lebanon, which represents the crudest violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a nonaligned, peaceful country. By violating the generally adopted international norms and principles, Israel, with this action, has also confirmed its aggressive expansionist policy, which seriously threatens peace in this region and in the world. The mindless Israeli bombing of Beirut and other places in Lebanon , which was followed by an invasion of broad dimensions aimed at liquidating the PLO, astounds the entire international community with its brutality and shows once again that there are no limits to Israeli aggression and expansionism. The latest cruel attacks on Lebanon and the Palestine population, with the resulting innocent victims, cause our deepest indignation and condemnation.

Yugoslavia believes that it is time for the international community to take the most resolute steps so that at long last the Israeli aggression is stopped, Israeli units are withdrawn from Lebanon and so that a development which could lead to the outbreak of a war conflagration of broad dimensions with unforeseeable consequences can be prevented. In this sense Yugoslavia backs the latest decision of the UN Security Council on stopping the Israeli attacks and calling for a cease-fire, and also backs the stands of the nonaligned countries adopted at their summit meetings, including the just-ended ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Havana. Yugoslavia again confirms its decisive and consistent support for the preservation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of nonaligned Lebanon, as well as for a comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis on lasting and just foundations."